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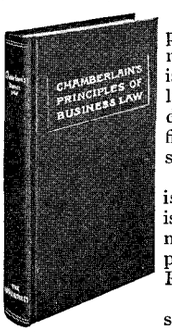

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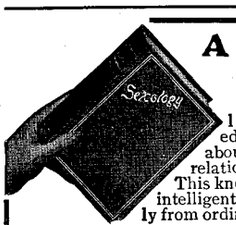

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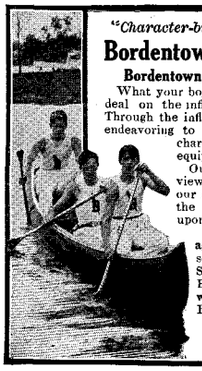

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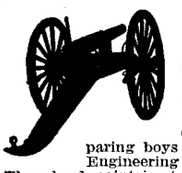

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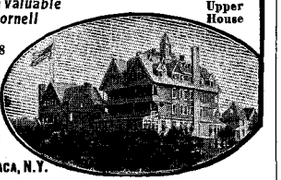

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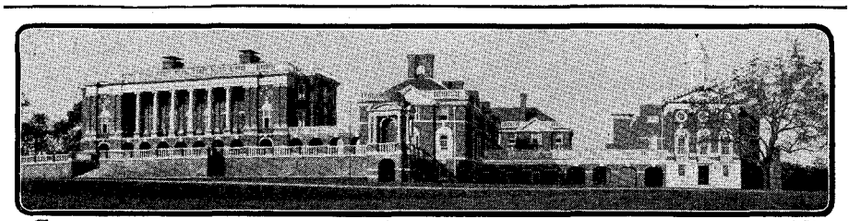

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See School Announcements on the three preceding pages.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

PROSPERITY NOT WAITING FOR THE TARIFF

SANCTIONED by some of the most influential names in the business world, a crescendo note of optimism is heard of late from the columns of the daily press. We are assured by dispatches that such giants among industrial companies as Standard Oil, General Electric, Amalgamated Copper, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing, United States Rubber, International Harvester, and United States Steel are experiencing a substantial improvement in business. Some of these report that they are now running close to their normal capacity. The voice of James J. Hill, who three years ago predicted the panic, now swells the chorus of those prophesying good times. Mr. William Rockefeller admits his inability to see "why we should not have good times during this summer and fall." Our imports for March of this year exceeded by $43,000,000 those for March, 1908. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, addressing a gathering of New York bankers, tells of our reviving revenues, and asserts that "with the completion of a tariff bill that will satisfy the people, there is nothing in sight but reasonable, rational prosperity." In the following words William E. Corey, president of the United States Steel Corporation, adds his testimony that the clouds are lifting:

"Since early March there has been a gradual and well-sustained improvement in the steel industry. This has been especially noticeable since May 1. The subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation are now operating on the basis of about 70 per cent. of normal capacity, the highest since October, 1907. There is every indication that this improvement is due to a natural and healthy demand for our products, and with average crops and an early settlement of the tariff we confidently expect a speedy return to normal conditions."

It seems, however, that prosperity is not waiting patiently at our gates, but is already slipping through while Senators discuss the schedules by which she is to be admitted. The iron and steel trade, as the New York *Times* remarks, is "our basic industry, which can not thrive unless the country is thriving." *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland) indorses Mr. Corey's opinion. At the same time a Pittsburg dispatch announces that on June 1 the wages of the 35,000 employees of independent iron and steel works in the Pittsburg district, which were cut 10 per cent. on April 1, will be restored to their former figure. And it is now practically certain, according to *The Iron Trade Review*, that the rumors of wage reduction by the United States Steel Corporation will not be realized. The story of reviving industry is taken up by *The Iron Age* (New York), in which we read:

"Very cheering news comes from one great industry which has been suffering seriously for a long time, the seaboard shipbuilders. During the past few weeks they have been asked to figure on upward of a dozen boats, including three large steamers for the American-Hawaiian Line, which will probably be contracted for in a few weeks. This will bring welcome work to the plate mills. There is an inquiry in the market for 10,000 to 12,000 tons of plates for a riveted pipe line for an Arizona copper company. The order for 190 miles of 8-inch rifled pipe for California was placed with an Ohio producer.

"A multitude of moderate-sized orders for structural material are being placed and there is some large work still pending. Occasional fair car orders are also cropping up, the latest being 500 cars for the Chesapeake & Ohio road."

From railroad sources comes word that the number of idle cars is decreasing, and an increase in the gross earnings of the roads is another cheering factor in the situation. *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, the leading industrial, financial, and railroad journal of the South, finds the outlook "most encouraging." It says:

"The activity in the stock market may be considered, in a way, as a hopeful sign, because similar conditions prevailed ten years or more ago when the growth of industry and commerce in this country began to advance with great rapidity. The abundance of money, while offering liberal opportunities for speculation upon the exchanges, also presents chances to finance business in other lines, and much more of it will doubtless be employed in other regular channels just as soon as the general public realizes fully that the advancement of the country as a whole is bound to come, and its rate of progress depends mainly upon sentiment put in action.

"There have been many railroad plans recently incorporated for new construction, particularly in the South and Southwest. There could hardly be a better time than the present for financing enterprises of merit. The low money rate offers particular inducement to the incorporators of these railroads to act speedily, and the fact that there is an abundance of money seeking employment leads capital to be on the search for good investment opportunities instead of being sought so vigorously as before by promoters. In other words, this is the time for capital and industry to get together for mutual advantage, and doubtless many new lines will be financed and built as a result of present conditions."

Simultaneously with the increase in the Government's revenues the authorities report an increased volume of immigration—another sign, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* remarks, of approaching good times. A London dispatch says that the spirit of business optimism is no less noticeable in Europe, "in spite of the Balkan cloud, the British budget, and the French postal strike." The Washington *Times* proclaims that "there are now no dark spots upon the financial horizon," and the Boston *Journal* predicts that "as soon as the Tariff Bill is out of the way the boom will be

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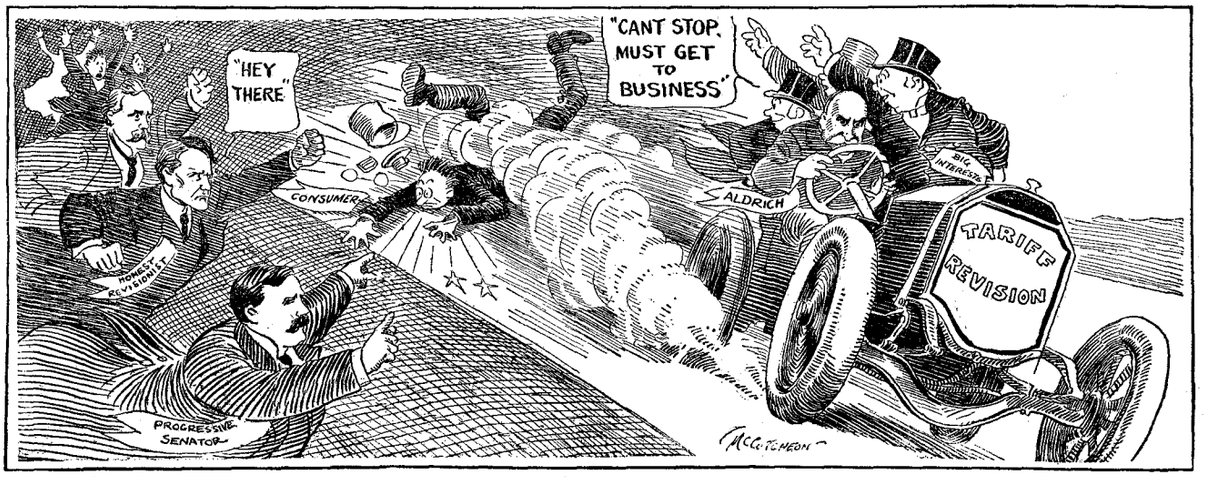

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

resumed." The railroads, says President Ripley, have now nothing to fear except "meddlesome and vicious interference in the conduct of their business by legislatures and commissions."

The Newark *News*, however, asks pertinently how all this prosperity that is coming to the corporations is going to affect "the average man with a moderate income or salary." We read:

"The panic of 1907 brought a drastic revolution in the industrial, railroad, and commercial worlds. It caused the reduction of salaries in many directions. It compelled the cutting of prices at first hands in numerous lines and resulted in putting into effect economical methods which ought to have brought about a cheaper rate of production, a lower cost service, and cheaper products for the consumer. . . . So far as it can be found out, he has gone right on paying as high, and in many instances higher, prices for what are the necessities of life, not to say anything of luxuries. Neither bread, nor meat, nor vegetables, nor dairy products, nor any other of the thousand and one articles of food which enter into daily consumption, are lower; and most, if not all of them, have been and still are higher than they were, with the prospect for higher altitude.

"Clothing, too, has not lagged. Rents, certainly, have not. Hence the propriety of the demand for information why the financial convulsion has not resulted in shrinkages to prices for ultimate consumers. . . . . .

"Wheat is 40 cents or more higher than the so-called normal; corn and oats, by sympathy, whatever that is, are following in its trail; wool is somewhere up at the highest level for years; cotton is at a high price and is undismayed at the prospect for further advance; leather and hides are said to be booming; land values are tending upward—and all this on top of reduced costs of production and transportation in force for more than a year. The farmers are prosperous; they have money out drawing interest, and everything they sell is higher than it was. But this will not explain the mystery.

"Who, the wage-earners reiterate, who is getting the money paid for the privilege of living, the extra amounts drawn from pockets everywhere, in spite of the reduced expenses of production and transportation? Perhaps never before, following any such cataclysm as that which turned things upside down late in 1907, has the consumer failed to come in for a share of the enforced economies which resulted. So, it is repeated, who is getting the higher living costs?"

The inquiry of the "average man" elicits cold comfort from the New York *Globe*, which predicts a steady increase in prices owing to the world's overproduction of gold. Thus:

"It is highly probable that we are entering on a period wherein the high prices of 1907 will be topped. This will, of course, give an enormous stimulus to enterprise and cause a great apparent prosperity. Speculation will be invited and make enormous profits. But when some amass wealth without a corresponding return to society, many lose that which they have justly earned. If the dollar is further to lessen in actual size—that is in purchasing power—the creditor class will lose that which the debtor class gains. Under these circumstances there is likely to be something hectic about the flush of prosperity, and most grinding readjustments must occur. In 1859, while California was pouring out its golden flood, not a few economists advocated the demonetization of gold in order to keep prices on a more even keel. This suggestion will not be renewed, but it is by no means impossible, in the not far-away future, that a powerful public opinion will arise in favor of revising coining laws so that the gold dollar, gold sovereign, and other units of account shall represent a greater weight of gold."

HOW CRIMINALS KEEP TAMMANY IN

NOT less timely than it is amazing is Mr. George Kibbe Turner's account of how Tammany retains the reins of government—which are also the purse-strings—in New York City by the fraudulent votes of thieves, pimps, yeggmen, and other professional criminals. The citizens of New York will have a chance to register their comment at the polls in the fall. Tammany's stake in the coming election, says Mr. Turner, is "the most tremendous political prize on the continent—the handling of a municipal expenditure of $150,000,000, and the control of tens of millions more in semi-public expenditures." For Tammany's mercenaries, the professional criminals who have carried its elections during the past fifteen years, the coming fight "means life or death—the chance or the loss of a chance to make a living." It is therefore predicted by those "on the inside" that, in spite of the enactment at Albany last year of a more drastic election law, the next election will see "repeating" on a greater scale than ever before in the history of the city. At the same time, says Mr. Turner, the general public is more than usually interested, its concern having been aroused by "two notorious and closely related facts—the approach toward bankruptcy of the richest city in the world, under the class of rulers it has had; and the continued raids of thieves and burglars upon the private property of citizens." A thorough defeat this fall, asserts Mr. Turner, would mean the total and permanent collapse of Tammany—"that moribund and unnatural social growth, founded for years upon the thief and the prostitute."

How Tammany pays its debt to those who risk their liberty for it at the polls appears in the statement that "in every Assembly district in the criminal sections of the city there is some agent of the Democratic political machine, watching continually to help the criminal escape justice at every stage, from the magistrates' court up." As a consequence, says Mr. Turner—who tells this story in *McClure's Magazine* for June—prostitution is practically licensed in New York, one out of every three criminals convicted for violent assault, burglary, or larceny is set free by means of

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"the suspended sentence," and only one-fifth of one per cent. of cases against law-breaking saloons end in actual punishment.

Mr. Turner points out that from 1870 to 1890 two-thirds of the voters of New York City were Irish and German peasants and their sons, whose votes were easily controlled for Tammany by the saloon-keepers who supplied these people with their chief social centers. This was the period of Tammany's natural rule. But when the great Jewish and Italian immigration overwhelmed the two earlier races, Tammany Hall was compelled to resort to an entirely artificial method of control. "To do this," says Mr. Turner, "it merely developed further the system of fraudulent voting by 'repeaters'—men who vote repeatedly on false names—which the Democratic party had used for forty years in State and national elections, and in local contests between themselves." It was found that the professionally criminal classes supplied the most useful and efficient "repeaters," and thus the Bowery and the Red Light districts became centers of political power. Such leaders of criminal gangs as "Monk" Eastman, "Kid" Twist, and Paul Kelly, each controlling from 2,000 to 20,000 fraudulent votes, enjoyed to the full the fruits of political power. Says the writer:

By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

"MONK" EASTMAN,
First leader of the organized Jewish criminals.

"No stranger spectacle has ever appeared than the present organization of this criminal population of New York as professional fraudulent voters. The two-thirds of a million registered votes of the city are divided so closely along conventional party lines that only a slight balance is needed to secure control of the government. This balance is furnished by these organized criminals, trained to manufacture fraudulent votes at elections and primaries. And by this means not only the city but the party organization is held in absolute control. The government of the second largest city in the world, when the system is in full working order, depends at bottom upon the will of the criminal population—principally thieves and pimps. The eighteenth-century governments founded on mercenary troops offer mild examples of social decadence compared with this.

"The work of these 'repeaters' is done on a most elaborate and careful system. If they are captured and convicted, they are sent to prison. So, in the first place, they can be voted only in very strong Democratic districts, where the Republican half of the election officials are weak or complaisant. To insure absolute freedom, in several of the Assembly districts of Manhattan the Republican district organization is elected by Democratic 'repeaters.' And in all of the so-called 'gorilla' districts there are specialists, sometimes election-district captains and sometimes not, who make it their business to negotiate for this vote, plan its schedules, and see that individuals arrested at the polls are bailed and in every way protected from the law. Altho thousands of 'repeaters' are operating at the polls in Manhattan every year, the average annual number of persons convicted in election cases for the past nine years has been fifteen.

"In general, registration or voting by 'repeaters' proceeds along these lines: Between the heads of the Assembly district and the leaders of gangs, an estimate is made of the number of 'repeaters' to be furnished. The 'repeaters' are then gathered at some central place—often the Assembly district club-house—and sent out through the election districts in squads of ten or twelve under a lieutenant. This lieutenant has some token or 'high sign'—a peculiar button or a motion of the hand—to show to the election-district captain. All business is transacted between these two men.

"This voting proceeds on a regular schedule. In the morning the fictitious registration is usually voted, with those names of residents who have died, moved, or gone to jail that it has been possible to get past the Republican board of elections. In the afternoon there is a general clearing up of the registration that has not previously been voted on. There are innumerable stories of the boldness of these 'repeaters.' For instance:

"Some years ago a middle-aged man, who is now an Assemblyman from the East Side of New York, was standing in the line before an election booth, when he was startled to hear the man just ahead of him—a youth of some twenty years—demand a ballot in a familiar name.

"'Here,' said the Assemblyman, 'that's my father's name.'

"The husky youth turned, glaring down upon him, then kicked him sharply in the shins.

"'Shut up, you fool,' he said hoarsely, 'don't you know your own father?' He then proceeded to vote."

Under this protecting cloak of politics, crime in New York has doubled in eight years, increasing more than four times as fast as the population. Says Mr. Turner:

"The safer the crime, the more criminals; the more criminals, the more votes for the element that now rules Tammany Hall; the more votes for these leaders, the more certainly they influence the maladministration of justice. From the election-district captain, who signals the criminal into the polling-booth, to the district leader on the bench or at the head of the workhouse or the court machinery, the hand of not one Tammany politician touches the machinery of justice but to retard or pervert its action."

By courtesy of "McClure's Magazine."

PAUL KELLY,
First leader of the organized Italian criminals.

In 1906 "repeating" ran wild, the farce being carried so far that scores of professional criminals were supplied with badges and clubs and empowered to act as deputy sheriffs. One result was the passage of election laws which helped to reduce the "repeating" vote in 1908 by some 30,000. Yet even in that year it is estimated that at least 20,000 of these fraudulent votes were cast. In the "gorilla" districts a quarter of the registration was false. We read:

"Immediately after the last campaign, two election districts were selected in two of the most typical 'gorilla' Assembly districts in the city. A careful canvasser was sent through these districts to see what names in the registration list could be found in the residences given. In each of them—widely separated both in distance and in character of population—fully a quarter of the names were found to be entirely fictitious. Further investigation showed that four-fifths of these false names were

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voted on. If there were only 15 Assembly districts of the 63 in the city, voting but two-thirds of the false registration indicated in these 2 districts, the false vote on false registration alone would have been over 20,000 last year—a year freer from election frauds than any in the last 20.

"Now these votes, it must be remembered, are wholly fictitious. The additional votes by 'repeaters' on names of actual persons recently dead or moved from the district, or of persons who neglect to vote or are forestalled at the polls, would add thousands more."

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS FOR PROTECTION

THE recent vote of eighteen Democratic Senators in support of a duty on iron ore is regarded by many editorial observers as throwing a startling light on the real tariff situation in Congress. "It is not necessary to point out," says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "that any legislator who votes to impose a duty on iron ore estops himself from opposing on the ground of principle any other protective duty." Free raw materials in general, and free iron ore in particular, remarks *The Evening Post* (Ind.), have been the battle-cry of Democrats for years. Yet of twenty-eight Democratic Senators voting on this schedule, eighteen voted to lift iron ore from the free list by a tax of 25 cents a ton. This division is of historic as well as practical interest, being, as *The Globe* points out, "the first instance, since Calhoun eighty years ago made the Democratic organization an antiprotective one, of a majority of the Democratic Representatives in either House of Congress voting squarely for protection." On the practical side, according to many papers, it means that the tariff is no longer a party issue. It is not long since Senator Aldrich himself predicted in the Senate that the Southern States would soon be as firmly protectionist as the New England States. In an editorial headed "Disgusting," Col. Henry Watterson, in his leading Democratic organ, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, remarks that "if anything more was needed to prove to the country that it can not count upon the Democrats of the Senate in the fight for tariff reform, the vote on the iron-ore tariff was all that was needed." Of the eighteen Senators whose votes caused such a sensation, Mr. Watterson says:

"Certainly no real tariff reformer in inquiring into their motives will find anything better than cause for disgust. In the alleged reasons of some of them he will also find ample provocation of contempt; for some of them essay to excuse their votes on the ground that the Government needs the revenue from a tariff on iron. The Government, forsooth, which gets only a paltry dab of revenue from that tariff, whereas through that tariff the people of the country pay millions of tribute to the Steel Trust!"

In another issue Mr. Watterson reminds us that New England was originally a free-trade section, but when manufacturing superseded her shipping interests she became protectionist. Coal and iron wrought the same result in Pennsylvania. To quote further:

"As a result the great fortunes are piled up in New England and Pennsylvania, and the would-be millionaires of the South are beginning to say, 'don't stop the stealing until we get our share.'

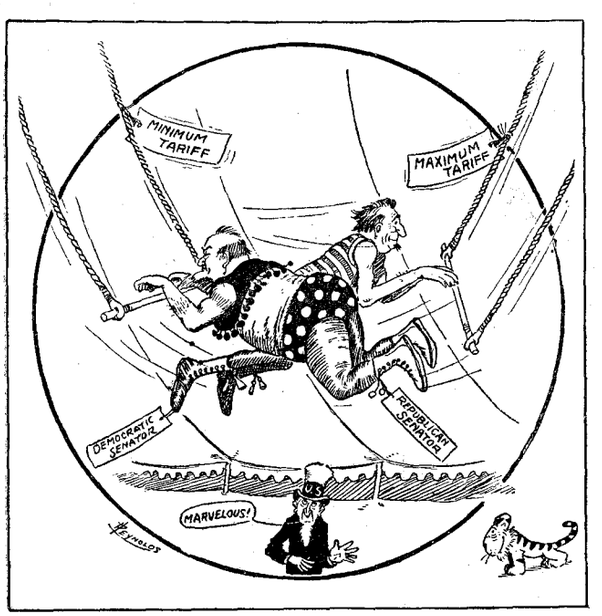
"The Money Devil stands out as the supreme being of protection. Hitherto his reign has been mainly confined to the North, his capital city, Pittsburg. They want him, however, badly down about Birmingham and Anniston, and along the Atlantic seaboard of the Carolinas; all of which, as a political lesson, is as simple as lying, and as easy as falling off a log. . . . Meanwhile, New England, wanting cheap raw materials and markets, is becoming again a Free-Trader, while the protective tariff has driven our merchant marine from the high seas.

"Well, *The Courier-Journal* is not excited and can wait. The Money Devil may prance and the Gray Wolves of the Senate have their day. It is a mighty long lane that has no turning."

Senator Bailey, explaining his vote, says that he desires a duty on iron ore not as a measure of protection, but for purposes of revenue. The New York *Evening Post* replies that the entire estimated revenue on that commodity, leaving out the Cuban product which comes in under the reciprocity treaty, is only $127,000. This particular duty, says *The Globe*, is one of the most difficult to defend in the whole list. Thus:

"In the first place, it is on a raw material used in industries employing millions. In the second place, there is practically no protection to labor in the levy, for it is on a mineral deposit and any increase in the value of the ore goes to the owner of the deposit and not to his employees. In the third place, iron ore being bulky, it is naturally protected by the difference in transportation charges. So far as the duty tends to raise the price of iron ore the benefit will accrue practically solely to the benefit of the owners of ore lands. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, recognized this fact when he said that he voted for the duty to increase the value of mineral lands in Virginia."

The vote on iron ore, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*



CIRCUS TIME.

—Reynolds in the Tacoma *Daily Ledger*.

UNCLE SAM.—"I'll be glad when this act is over."

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

THRILLERS OF THE TARIFF ARENA.

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(Com.), is probably indicative of the vote that will be taken on hides, coal, lumber, and other items of the same group, and is therefore "of extraordinary significance." During the debate preceding the vote, we read, there was "very general admission that the bulk of the iron ore of the country was already in the hands of the Steel Corporation." Moreover—

"Even when it was shown that the chief competitors of the Steel Corporation needed free iron ore in order to continue their competition on favorable terms, the argument was waved aside, and Senator Bailey, of Texas, in a frank declaration on the subject, asserted that the tariff was not a proper weapon to use in dealing with monopolies, the preferable method being that of prosecution and imprisonment. In thus refusing to avail himself of the tariff remedy, Mr. Bailey abandoned a Democratic doctrine which has done service for years past, and practically committed himself to the view advocated by his political opponents—that the protective system has no relation to the trust question. A review of the debate in its final form can but convince the unprejudiced reader that the legislators who voted for a tariff on iron ore did so knowing that the article was a close monopoly, was not in need of protection, and was wholly in the hands of the greatest manufacturing concern on the North American continent."

The explanation of "this disappointing result" is an open secret, says the same paper, which retails it as follows:

"The Senate leaders, desirous of getting support for various proposed schedules, have practically bartered their consent to duties on iron ore, hides, coal, and other items for return support on manufactures. The action of the Southern Democrats is undoubtedly controlled by similar motives. Several of them voted for the duty on iron ore because of the sources of production in their own States or for similar interested reasons. They will have to give something in return for the recognition accorded to them in this duty or at other points, and undoubtedly will find themselves compelled to accept the rates on Northern manufactures in order to liquidate the obligation."

"Is there only one party?" asks the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), which goes on to say:

"Ever since the days of the Walker tariff, when Polk was President, free raw materials has been a leading principle of the Democratic creed. That was a feature of the tariff of 1846, which carries Walker's name. It was a feature of the Mills Bill of 1888, which was meant to register the views exprest by President Cleveland in his message of 1887. In the only years in which, since the first half of Buchanan's term, the Democrats have controlled all branches of the Government, free raw materials figured prominently in their tariff measure. These years were 1893–5. The Wilson Bill of 1894, as it passed the House, placed iron ore on the free list by an overwhelming vote. The Senate put it back on the dutiable roll, and Mr. Cleveland had this change in mind when, in his letter to Chairman Wilson, he denounced the Senate's Democratic leaders as being guilty of 'party perfidy and party dishonor.' In the Democratic platform of 1908 particular emphasis was made of the importance of taking the duties off from all raw materials of manufacture. Many of the eighteen Democratic Senators who have just voted for the anti-Democratic principle of taxing imports of iron ore applauded the Democratic platform of last year. Some of them cited its tariff plank as worthy of special commendation. A few of them were members of the convention which framed it. Their leader in the campaign defended this tariff plank of his platform with enthusiasm and eloquence. On lumber, sugar, iron ore, and many other articles, Democratic votes in House and Senate in the present session have been cast against this Democratic principle."

Who is the leader of the Democrats in the Senate, Aldrich or Culberson? asks the same paper, pointing to the fact that on this test-vote on iron ore Aldrich had nearly twice as many Democrats as Culberson. According to this showing, it adds, Aldrich can laugh at the Republican "insurgents":

"He can get enough votes for any protectionist proposition, no matter how extreme it may be, to much more than offset the defection on his own side. The secret of his easy confidence in his ability to shape the Tariff Bill to suit himself is now plain. The majority of the Democrats are with him. He is master of the situation to a degree not closely approached by any other Republican leader in pushing any Republican measure since the earlier days of the Civil War."

This opinion is shared by the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.). Senator Bailey, who voted for a tax on iron ore, complains that the news-

SHAKING THE PLUM-TREE.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

papers of the country have entered into "a deliberate and studied plan to exaggerate the differences on the Democratic side of the Senate." Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, a Democrat who believes in downward revision, criticized the vote of the eighteen Democratic Senators in words which drew from Senator Bailey the following arraignment:

"Governor Johnson states that the Senators who have betrayed their constituents can not lead constitutents with them. This man was once thought to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, but, if he is quoted correctly, he shows himself so utterly reckless as to be unworthy of any higher office. He explains our vote on iron ore by insinuating that we were influenced by the railroads."

The doctrine of free raw material, says Senator Bailey, "is old enough to be buried." He adds: "I am not going to vote for free hides, free lumber, and free wool until I can get the duty off of shoes, furniture, and woolen goods." Senator Daniel, of Virginia, another Democrat, comes out bluntly with a protectionist confession of faith as follows:

"I want to protect American interests. That is my policy. I don't care what name you call it, I am for it."

Senator Culberson, the minority leader, in an attempt to unite his party, thus defines the orthodox Democratic position on the tariff:

"Individual Democrats may be found here and there believing in protection or free trade, but the Democratic party, as a whole, is for neither. It stands for a tariff for revenue only. No greater or more unjust burden of taxation has ever been laid on the American people than the pending bill. With a sublime candor it was admitted by the proponents of the Dingley Law twelve years ago that many rates had been placed purposely too high for the purpose of making foreign trade agreements. No such agreements were entered into, and the Sugar and Steel Trusts and other combinations have reaped the benefits. With characteristic audacity it is now said that the 'friends of protection' as well as its

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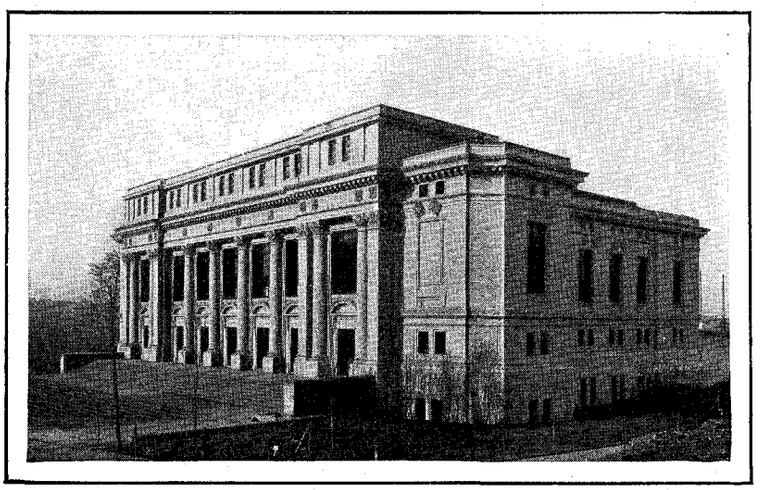


AUDITORIUM AT THE ALASKA-YUKON EXPOSITION.

This building is permanent, and will become the property of the University of Washington.

beneficiaries shall now revise this tariff, fasten this indefensible and vicious system on the people.

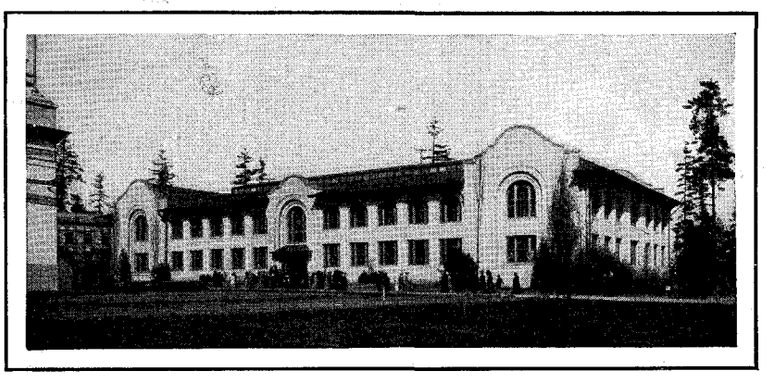
"The average *ad valorem* rate of the Dingley Law is now 44.88 per cent., and, in 1906 the tariff tax on ninety-one separate groups of commodities was 100 per cent. or more. It has been estimated that the people have paid a tax, or subsidy, under this bill of $500,000,000, of which the Sugar Trust got $20,000,000 annually, the Oil Trust $20,000,000, and the Steel Trust $80,000,000. The average *ad valorem* rates of the pending bill are 46.45 per cent. or 1.57 per cent. higher than the average rate of the present Dingley Law.

"This is a prostitution of legislative authority. It is a step toward pernicious paternalism. An unnecessary tax is being laid, and the powers of the Government are being perverted in the interests of a favored class. The Democratic party should protest against it."

SEATTLE TO ENTERTAIN THE WORLD

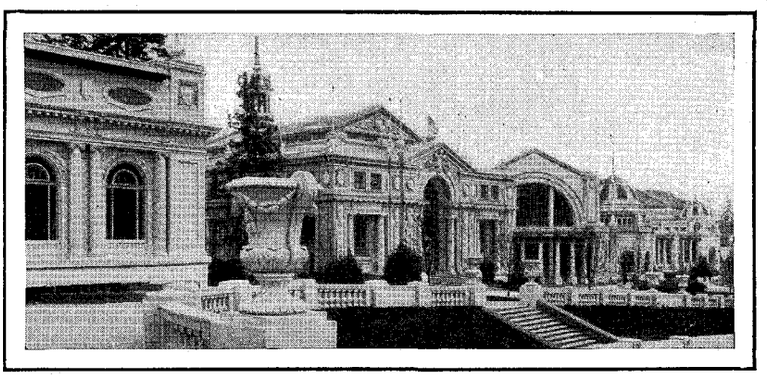
AN opportunity to see and appreciate the almost unlimited natural resources of the Pacific Northwest will be given to the people of the United States when the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition opens its gates at Seattle, Wash., on June 1. "The Exposition is a frank, legitimate, and most salutary advertisement that immense natural resources are waiting exploitation," says *Collier's Weekly*; and the New York *Evening Post* hails the new fair as a magnet which will "tempt thousands to cross the Rocky Mountains" to see "scenic features grander even than those that are to be seen on the other side of the Atlantic."

The Seattle Exposition, as a writer in *The World To-day* (Chicago, April) points out, is marked by a number of distinguishing features. It will exploit, besides the State of Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and the Pacific slope of Canada. The Exposition also claims distinction in the fact that it is the first international fair that has not asked aid from the Federal Government for its completion. It is estimated that the citizens of Seattle gave approximately $10 per capita

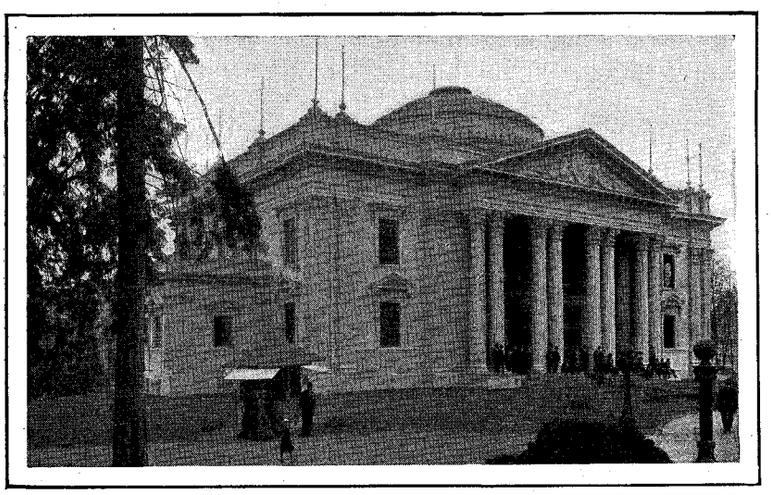


MACHINERY HALL.

This also will be ceded to the University.



A FORMAL GARDEN ARRANGEMENT.



OREGON STATE BUILDING.

to launch the scheme. Perhaps the most commendable feature of the Exposition, many think, is the plan whereby most of the main buildings of the fair will remain as a permanent asset to the community. We quote further on this point from *The World To-day*:

"The Exposition will be held on the campus and grounds of the University of Washington, the water, lighting, and sewer systems, the park embellishments, and a number of permanent buildings reverting to the university at the close of the Exposition. Six hundred thousand dollars has been spent in buildings that will be added to those already owned by the university, giving it a material aid and housing badly needed and which it would have taken many years to acquire single-handed. This marks the first time that permanent buildings have been erected for exposition purposes.

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"Seven of the Exposition buildings, namely, the Fine Arts, Auditorium, Machinery Hall, Forestry, Washington State, Arctic Brotherhood, and the Woman's Building are permanent structures, the first three of these being built of brick and steel, and located so as to be near and connected with the present engineering buildings. The Auditorium and the Fine Arts are two of the largest buildings on the Exposition grounds. The Fine Arts will be the permanent chemistry building, and the Auditorium will be used for all university public gatherings, with class-rooms and offices on the first floor. The Auditorium has a seating capacity of 2,500 persons and has in all seven entrances, so arranged as to make good provision for escape in case of fire. It faces on Alaska Avenue, just inside the entrance gates. The front façade consists of a Corinthian colonnade, which makes the dimensions of 180 by 150 feet appear smaller than they really are. The Auditorium cost $300,000.

"Machinery Hall, now used by the engineering department of the university, is the third building of permanent brick and mill construction, architecturally treated as a modern design of the Spanish renaissance. The United States Government has had a complete timber and building material testing-station and plant in Machinery Hall since its completion six months ago.

"The Arctic Brotherhood Building is built out of logs and is typical of the homes in Alaska and the north of Finland, surrounded by landscape decorations representative of the gardens of the North. At the close of the Exposition it will be used by the University of Washington as a museum of natural history and a fraternity house for students from Alaska attending the university. . . . . .

"Another permanent building of value to the university is the Forestry Building, a city block long, one of the largest log-houses ever built and one of the most conspicuous structures on the grounds. The forestry department of the university will be housed in this building after the Exposition."

ON DUPLICATING THE CAREER OF H. H. ROGERS

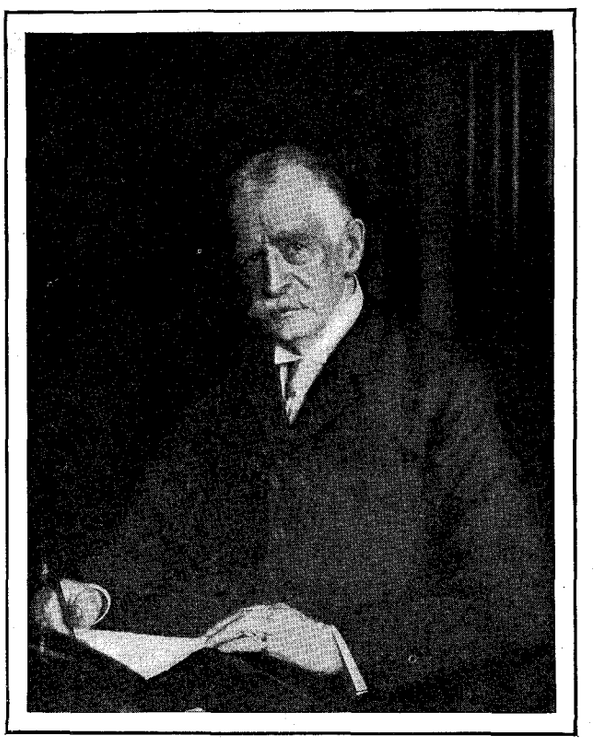
THE desirability and the possibility of imitating the career of H. H. Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate whose death was recently announced, is being seriously questioned by the press. "In his contempt for law in great capitalistic enterprises," writes one editor, "Mr. Rogers was unquestionably a peril and a menace to the Republic," and the New York *Times*, in a discussion of present-day opportunity, is convinced that "his astonishing career can never be repeated in this country." *The Times*, however, begs to be excused from enrolment among those "who believe that these men (Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers) have plundered universal humanity." It says further:

"Undoubtedly the world fills its lamps to-day, and for years has filled them, with cheaper oil than an industry less centralized and less intelligently controlled could have provided. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rogers had business genius. The Standard Oil Corporation in its strictly business methods is the model of great industrial organizations the world over. It has carried to wonderful perfection of detail the economy of the by-product. It has made very real and effective the saving that results from concentration, from the control of tributary industries—the making of its own barrels from the wood of its own forests, for example—and it has devised and applied countless methods of saving money, labor, and time in every process. Of these enlightened business methods the world has had a good share of the benefit. If there had been fifty smaller Standard Oil Companies under the management of the average, minor Rockefellers and Rogerses the page of industrial progress we read of the modern business methods of Standard Oil might have been largely blank."

The Springfield *Republican* paints Mr. Rogers as the personification of the high finance of our time. We read:

"He was adventurous in stock speculation, as John D. Rockefeller was not; and none of his contemporaries, not even Harriman, seemed to take more solid pleasure in gambling in Wall Street with huge aggregates of capital. Lawson painted him ruthlessly and crudely in 'Frenzied Finance,' yet, after all, with a picturesque verisimilitude that made a real impression upon the country. The story of 'Amalgamated' would make Satan weep, probably, not to mention angels, even if told without the slightest Lawsonesque exaggeration. No millionaire suffered more from the muck-raking campaign of the past four years than did he; and it must be admitted that he was a shining mark, because he used the tainted Standard Oil profits with such audacity in the promotion of various other enterprises."

The New York *Globe*, discussing the possibility of duplicating the Standard Oil magnate's career to-day, remarks that if "Mr. Rogers had opened his eyes fifty years later, the implication is, that while he might have risen to the rank of salaried superintendent, he would not have developed those powers of individual initiative which come from an independent business career." To quote more at length:



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HENRY H. ROGERS.

"Whether he was a brakeman or a petroleum king, he knew his business," remarks one editor. "He got what he wanted out of people and out of life."

"The young Rogers took $600 of savings with him when he entered the Pennsylvania oil-field, and this modest sum sufficed to give him half ownership in a refinery. The thrifty wage-worker now finds it easier to pinch together $600 than the wage-worker of the decade before the Civil War, but this sum, nor ten times more, is not enough to give a ghost of a chance in the oil business. The capital necessary for successful embarkation has been multiplied manifold and is now beyond the ability of the wage-worker to accumulate, no matter how prudent and industrious. So runs the familiar complaint, and that it has plausible basis few are disposed to deny."

The fact that Mr. Rogers's death had no appreciable effect upon the stock market is explained by a financial writer in the New York *American* with the statement that "so far as Wall Street was concerned, Mr. Rogers passed away two years ago," when his health first began to fail. *The Wall Street Journal* also accounts for the "unconcerned way in which the market took the announcement" by the fact that "in the case of Mr. Rogers, as of Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould, preparations had been made for the expected event and affairs put in such shape that no serious results could follow the receipt of the news in the street."

The New York *World* confines itself almost entirely to a

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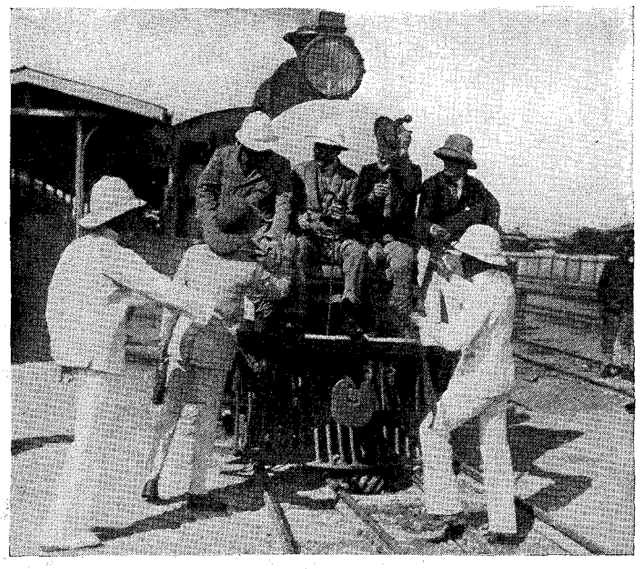

BEGINNING HIS JOURNEY ON THE COWCATCHER.

INSPECTING A BODY OF MARINES.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AT MOMBASA.

discussion of the effect Mr. Rogers's death will have on the future of Standard Oil, thus:

"In H. H. Rogers Standard Oil loses its chief executive officer, the man most in its creator's confidence and most competent to carry out his policy of commercial aggression. With him the old régime passes. There now remains in the active management of the company not one of the master minds who devoted their genius to its development and who leave it to their successors the most perfect example of a business organization in the world. They bequeath to them also the harder task of keeping it intact.

"The Oil Trust now enters on a new era. The period of construction has ended and the work of conservation begins. Will the new hands at the helm be able to preserve the great monopoly from disintegration? Alexander's satraps could not hold his empire together. Standard Oil no longer enjoys the advantage of being a decade in advance of the law. Legislation has overtaken it and devised remedies for the new problems of corporation control it has raised. To maintain this aggregation of predatory capital in its integrity both against competition and in the face of a hostile public opinion will require an intellect of the first order, another Rockefeller or Rogers, a transmission of genius for which history furnishes few precedents."

The New York *Sun* believes that Mr. Rogers was the "most human of a batch of allied 'billionaires.'" It continues thus:

"Mr. Rogers, the shrewd, dry, witty Cape Cod Yankee, the friend of Mark Twain, a man of much distinction of person, and one of the best story-tellers of the time, was perhaps the boldest, the most subtle, the most feared, and to the public mind the most sinister of all the brother ogres that have grown to be a legend and superstition. He had just built a railway. He was capable of building a fleet of war-ships. He knew his business, whether he was a brakeman or a petroleum 'king.' He got what he wanted out of people and out of life. He attained in fact what is the prevailing American ambition. Whatever he was, he was not a hypocrite."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE sugar trust's record is not sweet.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THERE are a lot of people who will be surprized to learn that lemons have not been on the free list.—*The Commoner.*

HOBSON says our present army of 77,000 men is not large enough. Well, he could make it 77,001.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

REPUBLICAN congressmen who vote for increased tariff taxes after promising revision downward should take good care that hides are well protected.—*The Commoner.*

"SENSIBLE men show their sense by saying much in few words," said Benjamin Franklin. But there was no dollar-a-word rate in Benjamin's day.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

MOHAMED V. has one important advantage over his predecessor. He can always when in doubt do the opposite of what Abdul Hamid would have done.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

NICARAGUA will purchase the aid of Japan against us by letting the Japanese dig a canal through its territory. If Nicaragua were really our enemy she would let us dig the canal.—*New York Post.*

"WHAT about a protective tariff on African lions?" asks the Atlanta *Constitution.* Wouldn't a protective tariff on African yarns fill a wider and more sorely felt need?—*Augusta Chronicle.*

CHICAGO fails to recognize genius. It has sent to prison a man who solved the problem of keeping two families on a salary of $16 a week.—*Washington Post.*

A FRENCHMAN has bequeathed his fortune for masses for the souls of people killed by automobiles. We knew that getting into a chauffeur's way was a crime; we did not know it was a sin.—*New York Evening Post.*

HEREDITY tells. The father of the Wright boys is a sky-pilot.—*New York Mail.*

THERE are five hundred pianos in Abdul Hamid's palace. Some of his wives didn't play, evidently.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THO Porto Rico is a ward of the United States that does not justify it in adopting ward politics.—*Chicago News.*

THIEF gets twelve fat pullets from a Wisconsin preacher. This is meaner than taking candy from a child.—*Cleveland Leader.*

AFTER all, isn't it rather restful to have an opportunity to decide a few unimportant things without executive advice?—*The Commoner.*

SENATOR DEPEW takes the natural view that the Republican promise of real tariff revision was an after-dinner joke.—*New York World.*

WORD comes from Africa that Roosevelt stopt the rush of a bull rhino. Some say it was not the first bull movement he brought to its knees.—*Wall Street Journal.*

A SCIENTIST says that Mars will be communicated with by means of large mirrors. Evidently going to attract the Martian women's attention first.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HOW the dickens do we get these stories about the Roosevelt heroism? Thought newspaper correspondents and other interlopers were to be barred.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

CONGRESS undoubtedly feels a sort of kinship with the Supreme Court just at this time. The court upheld the Hepburn bill, and the national legislature is holding up the tariff bill.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

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ENGLAND MULCTING THE RICH

"A BUDGET of plunder and of revenge," a "partizan" and a "Socialist" budget, are the terms in which some of the British press describe Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme for making up the British deficit of $80,000,000. The plan is, in fact, so radical that Mr. Balfour, speaking for the opposition, caustically remarks that he believes "the authors of the budget do not in the least understand their own proposals." What are these proposals? In the main they aim to dip more deeply into the purses of the rich for the building of the new Navy and the payment of old-age pensions for the poor. The high-power automobile is taxed more heavily than the cheaper car; the man with few children pays more than the one with many, and so on. In the past the British Government has been accused of favoring the great landed proprietors at the expense of the poor and middle class, but this budget, it is observed, marks a revolution in this respect. The main features of the bill are the direct taxation of land, the increased taxation of incomes and legacies, and the taxation of machinery and mining property, two points made much of by the Socialists. A tax is also laid upon automobiles and the gasoline used in their propulsion. Defending his plan in the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer remarked that the deficit arose from the diminished taxes raised on alcohol, the increase in old-age pensions, and the appropriations needed by the Navy. He is quoted as saying, in substance, of the salient points of the budget:

It is proposed now to tax superfluities and luxuries not in the same category as tea and sugar.

Can any one say, so far as any of the indirect taxes and income-tax are concerned, that there is anything in the proposals not consistent with sound finance?

Is it, or is it not, fair on a community hard pressed for resources both for national defense and social reform, that the owners of land should pay their quota?

There is not a civilized country in the world which finds itself under the double stress of taking its place in the race of armaments, and of providing for social-reform schemes, that is not under the necessity of developing new resources and new means of taxation, and of tapping new reservoirs of fiscal strength.

There is no country in the world where, if the proposals of the Government are carried into law, capital will be less exposed to the chance of spoliation and insecurity than in this country.

The main feature of the budget, and what has called forth most bitter and angry comment, is the income tax. "A millionaire," declared Lord Ridley (owner of 10,200 acres), "will, with death duties and income tax added together, pay a total tax amounting to five shillings in the pound," *i.e.*, 25 per cent. of his income. But while the "unearned increment" on land and investments will be taxed, earned incomes will be lightly levied on. If a man's income is earned, says *The Nation* (London):

"It may reach £2,000 and yet pay an income tax of only ninepence in the pound, and his contribution to *Dreadnoughts* and old-age pensions will depend solely on his accomplishments as a smoker and spirit drinker. If he is a father of four children and earns only £200, he contributes under the new system not one farthing to the income tax. If he makes £300 a year, and has six children, he contributes only £3, and even if he has none his contribution is merely at the rate of a fraction over fourpence in the pound."

While the principle of Free Trade is maintained in Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme, the duty on luxuries like tobacco and liquors is increased. Of course the budget has been pronounced "a parti-

THE MAD HATTER.—"Oh, Mr. George! see how that poor gentleman is suffering through your Budget!"

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.—"I suppose if I had followed your ideas I should have taxed the poor man's food instead of the rich man's superfluities!"

THE MAD HATTER.—"Ah! but see how charitable he could have been if you had let him alone!"

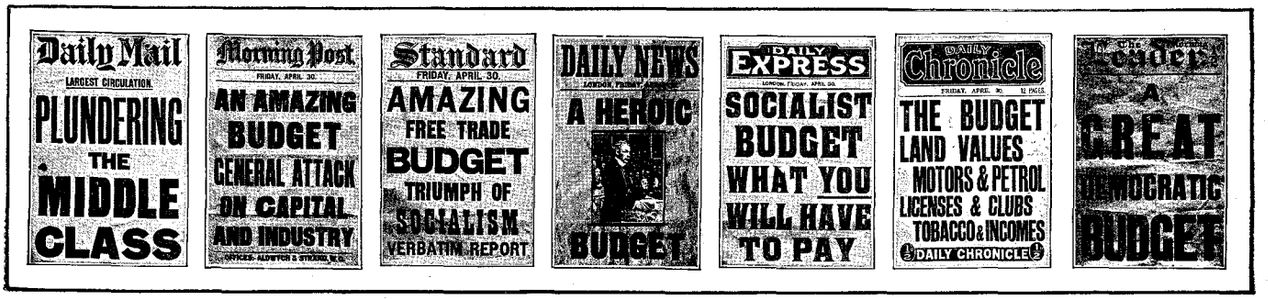
[One argument used against the Budget is that it will "kill charity."]

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

zan budget" by the Conservatives, because it favors principles maintained by the Labor and Socialist section of the political world. On this point the London *Times* remarks of the speech made by a Socialist M.P., in which he defended the budget because "it takes from the rich to give to the poor," *i.e.*, for instance, by old-age pensions:

"Taking from the rich never makes the poor richer, but, on the contrary, makes them poorer, in spite of any transient dole they may obtain at the rich man's expense. What makes the poor richer is assisting the fuller development of industry, the lucrative employment of capital, and the full employment of labor. The tariff reformer knows that taxation may be put on anywhere under any specious form, but that no ingenuity can prevent its distribution downward. He also knows that well-paid employment is the only ladder by which every man in his degree rises to a better position, and free-trade finance is doomed to fail just because it refuses to recognize this economic truth."

The Conservative *Standard* (London) speaks out more boldly and bitterly, styling the bill of the Chancellor of the Exchequer



THE BRITISH BUDGET AS REFLECTED ON SOME LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPER POSTERS.

—*Sphere* (London).

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THE FOOTBALL OF THE OLD AND THE NEW TURKS.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

"a declaration of war upon the landed interest." Mr. Lloyd-George is "using the potent instrument of finance for distinctively partizan and highly contentious purposes." The same tone is taken by *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette*, another opposition organ, which complains that "there is a crusade on foot against the rich" altho, if legislators "attack the rich," they at the same time "attack employment," and thus we see "a blow aimed at the rich falling on the backs of the poor." "Mr. Lloyd-George's budget violates so many of the true principles of taxation and public finance," declares the London *Spectator*, that this influential paper proceeds to a long dis-

CHARLES I AND LOUIS XVI.—"He's a lucky dog! The Turks show themselves better Christians than either the English or the French." —*Amsterdammer*.

cussion on direct and indirect taxation and arrives at the conclusion that since "the demand for taxation of land *per se* has become a sort of religion," "a kind of crusade or war against the owners of valuable land" has sprung up, and the vivacious *Saturday Review* (London) exclaims:

"Is it really the object of the present Government to crush the landed gentry, all except the big pots, out of existence? It looks like it. If the aristocracy and the moneyed class will stand this budget they will stand anything: if they do not join forces to defeat it, by fair means or foul, their day is over, and they will have a financial euthanasia at the hands of Mr. Lloyd-George or his successor."

The Liberal papers are equally strong in favor of the bill and *The Westminster Gazette* (London) incisively states the Chancellor's ideas as follows:

"The principle of the budget is also the principle of the old economists. That, in Adam Smith's words, 'the subjects of every state ought to contribute to the support of government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities—that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State,' and that it is just to exempt from taxation the minimum amount necessary to supply the physical wants of men and their families, have been two leading principles of the individualistic theory of taxation."

The Daily News (London) speaks of the budget as:

"interesting for its proposals, its equitable taxation of the rich, its new and adventurous scheme for a Development Fund, and chiefly for its beginning in the region of the unearned increment in land. Those are points that strike the imagination of the country, and open out the vistas to higher regions of social advancement."

But *The Daily Mail* speaks indignantly over the fact that so large a proportion of the appropriations is devoted to old-age pensions and comparatively so little to *Dreadnoughts*.

GERMANY'S POLICY IN TURKEY

AN olive-branch is held out to England by the semi-official publication of the German Foreign Office, *The Continental Correspondence*, which protests that European opinion is grievously mistaken in supposing that Germany is working against England at Constantinople. On the contrary, it declares, German and British interests there are parallel, if not identical. It has been suggested, says this paper regretfully, that "German-English antagonism" has been exhibited in the recent revolution at Constantinople, and that German friendship for the Sultan Abdul Hamid appeared in the fact that those who opposed the Young Turks were alleged to have been led by German officers. On the other hand, this semi-official organ declares that during that crisis "Germany supported the Young Turkish party, the leaders of which were officers who, for the most part, had had their training in Germany." Speaking of public opinion on German-English relations in Constantinople, this writer proceeds to say:

"Without a doubt, German policy, which had great difficulties to contend with in its former friendship with the Sultan, has successfully defended itself against all attacks. A certain parallel exists between German and Turkish interests, inasmuch as an internally sound and healthy Turkey is essential to the interests of both countries. The Turks have not forgotten that Germany is the only country that has never annexed a single foot of Turkish soil, nor is ever likely to do so. It is perfectly clear that the perspective from which the European situation is regarded in Turkey is entirely out of drawing. This is wholly based on the monstrous suggestion that the antagonism existing between Germany and England is an abyss over which no bridge can be thrown; this suggestion lies like a nightmare on the public opinion of Europe.

"Germany and England, which are regarded on all sides as rivals, have, in Constantinople as elsewhere, many interests in common, which should cause the diplomatists of both countries to work on parallel lines, if the above-mentioned suggestion did not preclude all level-headed judgment."

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FERRERO ON AMERICAN CAPITALISTS

CAPITALISM in America crows over the State and usurps its powers, for capital enjoys much greater liberties here than in Europe, declares Guglielmo Ferrero, the eminent Italian historian, in the *Figaro* (Paris). He quotes a remark of Mr. McClure, the publisher, to the effect that the individual and the State are antagonistic in America. "The principle of our Constitution is fear of the State, fear of its encroachments," said the founder of *McClure's Magazine*. The consequence is that capitalism takes advantage of the feebleness of the State to seize its scepter, altho at the same time assuming many of its burdens. Mr. Ferrero's remarks are made apropos of a banquet given to Mr. Pierpont Morgan at the Tavern Club, Boston. The Italian savant was surprized at the simplicity of the feast, the small rooms, the plain fare, and the absence of wine. He wondered why a man like Mr. Morgan should seek the company of men so different in wealth and pursuits from himself and should sacrifice a day and take a long journey to meet them. He comes to the conclusion that the capitalist is in America a public character, that capital is greater than the State in our country, and that Mr. Morgan considered himself as merely fulfilling a public duty in accepting the hospitality of the "professors, journalists, artists, lawyers, doctors, and men of letters" comprized in the Tavern Club. Thus he observes:

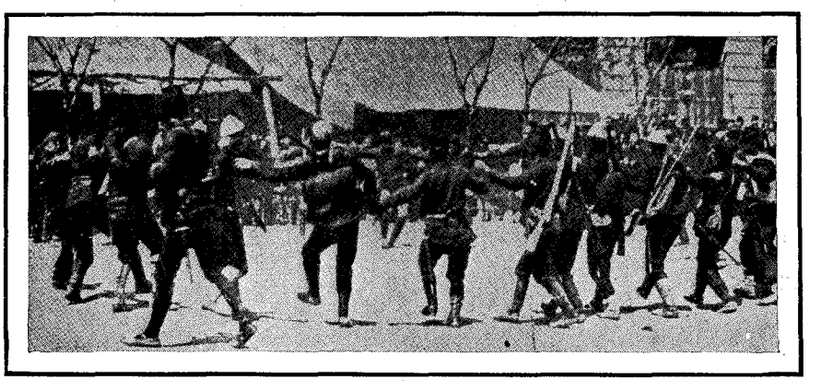
"A great capitalist like Mr. Morgan is a public man in America, just as a member of the ministry, a deputy, a parliamentary minister is in Europe. This peculiarity springs from the singular character and constitution of the State in America. We must never forget that in America the State is very weak. The autonomy of the government in individual States, the provisions of the Federal Constitution, the limitations imposed on the powers of the Federal Government, the State itself, the application of the elective principle in the choice of almost all functionaries, the feebleness of the bureaucracy, the absence of one systematized code of law throughout the country, prevent the State from acting with that energy which the most feeble European governments are free to display in their administrations."

This is the point, the Italian historian proceeds to say, at which the millionaire comes in and by the power of money effects what the Government fails to accomplish by mere authority. To quote his words:

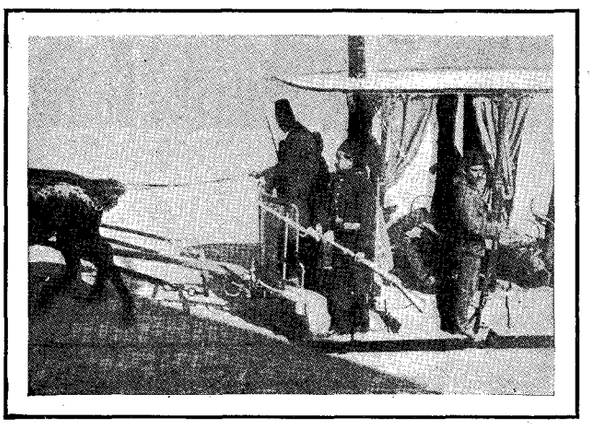
"This is why America has become the ideal country of governmental *laisser faire*, and is constantly held up in the Old World, as a model, by writers who rail against the administrative and political centralization of European States. The telephones and telegraphs are private enterprises in the United States; the powers which the State exercises over banks and railroads are extremely limited. The Government has never claimed to possess the control of philanthropic institutions and of religion, nor a monopoly of general education. For a long time industry, commerce, sanitation, and public instruction were free from any kind of governmental direction. It was under such conditions that American capital, for at least fifty years, was worked under a rule of liberty much less restrictive than that to which European capital was subjected."

The idealists, disciples of Rousseau and French philosophy who founded the American Republic, did not foresee the result that would be brought about by the vast economic development of our era. They could not imagine that new and formidable forces would assume the direction of things, we are told. Nor do matters in America, when viewed close at hand, where the money power overtops the power of the State, turn out to be so monstrous as one might think. The freedom of capital is by no means an unmixt evil, this writer observes, and proceeds as follows:

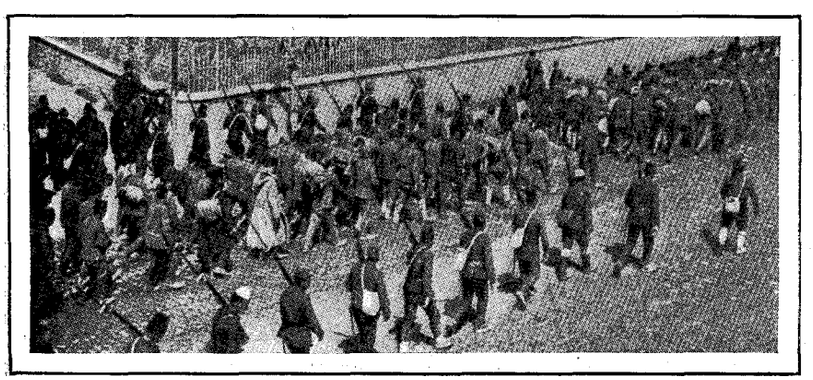
"That which in Europe is styled the extraordinary energy of American capitalists is perhaps, at least in part, merely the outcome of the liberty enjoyed by capital, and its freedom from the continual interference and surveillance of the public authorities. Thus it happens that in America capital has assumed the responsibilities which in Europe belong to the State, and with the responsibilities it has naturally taken the powers of the Government also. Thus private capital has undertaken almost entirely the development of transport and communication, the most vital of all problems in a new country like America. It is private capital which in a great measure provides for philanthropic and charitable work, and meets the needs of the intellectual and religious life. An American millionaire enjoys powers which his *confrère* in Europe can not exercise. He can found universities and support religions and cults of various sorts. It is indisputable that in America, owing to the feebleness of the



THE YOUNG TURKS' DANCE OF VICTORY.



A STREET-CAR USED AS AN AMBULANCE.



YOUNG TURKS LEADING THE MUTINEERS TO THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

Many of these were later executed.

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State as such, all the highest grades of intellectual and moral life, of science and religion, are likely sooner or later to fall under the direct influence of the wealthy classes."

Mr. Ferrero hopes he has thus explained to his readers why Mr. Pierpont Morgan dines at the Tavern Club, Mr. Carnegie allows reporters to interview him, and Mr. Rockefeller writes his autobiography in a magazine "while his son preaches moral sermons to a Sunday-school class."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOORLESS AMERICA

A WISE man used to say that doors were made to be shut, not necessarily opened. The hovel of the poor has doors, as well as the palace of the king, sings the Roman poet. So with gardens. In art, the garden of Eden is an enclosure and the armed cherubim stand at its doorway. "In New York," writes Mary Mortimer Maxwell in *The Daily Mail* (London), "one might almost say there are no doors, except the outer one which closes the house to the street."

The consequence is, "there is no privacy" in an American home. She tells of an American public man who was asked by a friend "Where's your den?" This is how she proceeds with her story:

"'Den!' said the American. 'Man, I haven't an inch of room in this whole house that I can call my very own. It belongs to all of us to share and share alike. There isn't a room I may go into and lock the door to keep the rest of the family out. This house has everything in it except privacy. There's mighty little of that to be found in any American home, I can tell you! My house is a typical doorless American home.'

"The New-Yorker laughed as he said it, but his laughter had a pathetic ring to it."

This, declares the writer, is the only thing that mars the perfection of American homes in the eyes of the reserved and insular English. To quote her words further:

"It is true that privacy is the one thing lacking in the New-York home, and the New-York home is typical of most American homes. In England we hear of 'mother's room,' 'father's room,' 'my own little cozy corner.' It is only on the rarest occasions that one finds an American house fitted up in this fashion with any thought for the privacy of its inmates, and when one does find such a thing there are simultaneous whispers going the rounds that the master and mistress of it 'do not get on well together, and so they keep up private establishments in one house!'

"If it were not for this lack of privacy, the American home would be the most delightful place in the world. For solid creature comforts it certainly surpasses the English home. Hot and cold running water in every room of the house, and the wonderful apparatus for heating water in the apartments, one can not but appreciate. In visiting the American kitchen one notices that the cook has every convenience to hand for her work. The whole house or flat is built upon a labor-saving plan that must appeal to every feminine heart, regardless of nationality—a plan which, I believe, will be the only salvation of London's housewives as the servant problem over here becomes more and more acute.

"But the American lives constantly in the open."

She has the same criticism to make in speaking of gardens, and tells us:

"English visitors to the American small towns and villages are usually charmed with the beauty of well-designed houses, with their nicely kept lawns, their graceful window draperies. Fenceless the lawns of these houses are, extending directly to the pavement. Wandering street boys, dogs, and marauding cats pass in and out at will among the flower-beds of these village homes.

"'Why do you not have a fence?' I asked a country friend. 'Your garden would be so delightful for afternoon tea if one could find a private nook in it.'

"'Our garden is so pretty we like the public to see it,' was her reply. Then she added, 'It would spoil the look of the rest of the street if we had a fence and the neighbors did not. You must admit that our street is beautiful.'

"Beautiful, yes, but, oh! it was not in gardens such as these, surely, that poets and artists have found their inspiration. Sometimes I think that the fenceless American village garden is pure benevolence carried to its extreme, the benevolence which, having something beautiful to enjoy, desires all the world to enjoy it too. At other times I put it down to the desire for public display and showing off.'

"A few years ago on going to New York I was imprest with the doorlessness of the city's life. I visited persons living in twenty-roomed houses where there were in all, perhaps, five or six doors. In New-York flats room after room opens the one into the other by means of archways of fancy fretwork, with sometimes a chenille or damask portière as substitute for a door. The whole idea of building is what may be called '*en suite*.' Often five or six rooms of a flat open the one into the other, with only one door into the hall, and even this is frequently taken off its hinges and a pretty bamboo curtain hung in its place. The effect is one of space and elegance, but an effect that is out of place, it seems to me, in a small private home. Opening the door (if there is one) of the outer hall into the drawing-room, you go from this through an archway into the dining-room. Through other archways you pass into the family bedrooms. I know of homes where the only room that is properly shut off is the bathroom. The kitchen often is separated from the dining-room by a swing door, opened easily by a push of the knee against it, as the waitress brings in the dishes for laying the table. In such a flat it would be absolutely impossible for two persons to have a conversation in an ordinary tone of voice without constant danger of being overheard."

STRIKE OF FRENCH SCHOOL-CHILDREN

CHILDREN imitate their elders; they preach like the minister, they play soldiers, they use the language, good or bad, of the grown-up people round them. In the Middle Ages children started on a crusade to drive the paynim from the Holy Sepulcher, as the Templars undertook to do. In the present hysterical condition of France we are not surprized to see children affected with the contagion of discontent and rebellion, and now we are told in the newspapers of Paris that the prevalence of industrial and official strikes in the capital and throughout the provinces has had its effect in moving school-children to revolt. Not content with their teacher, whom they considered "too old" and not "sufficiently sprightly," says the Paris *Temps*, the little pupils of a primary school in Sepmeries have struck and thrown off the yoke of compulsory education. This lay teacher is fifty years old, and the French ministerial organ remarks:

"Sport and sprightliness are esteemed in Sepmeries to be the principal article in the program of secular and compulsory teaching. The young people of this region consider that a man of fifty is fit only to be thrown to the rubbish-heap. There are people of the negro or Caribbean race who kill their old and do not hesitate to eat them. The school-children of Sepmeries do not go so far as this, which shows the influence of civilization in making them gentle. They could be a little more gentle without hurting themselves."

We read further:

"The abominable metropolis, as represented by the fifty-year-old teacher, is 'knocked out' and the justice of the people is triumphant. The affiliation of the syndicate of school-children with the Paris General Union of Labor seems imminent and Citizen Pataud will doubtless extend to them his most sincere felicitations. The dispatch of troops to the scene of the strike will perhaps be necessary, but it can not fail to occasion violent conflicts. The local authorities, taken off their guard by the outburst of this revolutionary movement, do not know which way to turn. Doubtless, however, by means of a few slaps in the right place and sentences to a week of dry bread, order will eventually be restored. But we fear that the revolt will take another direction in the form of broken blackboards, and pins secretly set upright in the master's chair. The situation is serious."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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TO TUNNEL MONT BLANC

EUROPE is to have still another Alpine tunnel. This one is to benefit France instead of tending to side-track her routes, as most recent tunnels have done. The bore is to be part of a new short-line through route from France to Italy, which is expected to cause a general readjustment of European traffic, particularly in freight. The following paragraphs are from an abstract in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, May) of a discussion of the subject in the *Oesterreichische Eisenbahn-Zeitung*. Says this magazine:

"The project of constructing a new international railway through the western Alps has now progressed to such a point that it remains only to obtain the necessary funds before the work of piercing Mont Blanc is actively begun. Both Italy and Switzerland will be materially benefited by this additional traffic route between Northern and Southern Europe, but the country most deeply concerned in the project is France. The piercing of the St. Gothard made possible direct railway communication between Germany and Switzerland and Milan; but as the lines concerned are entirely outside France, this was a serious blow to French commerce, the resulting loss being estimated at 30,000,000 francs per year. . . . . .

"On all counts the construction of a new railway through the Western Alps is of paramount interest to the industry and commerce of France and it will soon be necessary to decide how it is to be carried out. . . . . .

"The longest part of the Alpine chain, not pierced by a tunnel, lies between the Mont Cenis and the Simplon lines. The distance is 186 miles. A straight line drawn on the map from Paris to Genoa will cut this gap about the middle and will touch Dijon, Geneva, Mont Blanc, Chivasso, and Asti; thus it not only gives the shortest route between Paris and Genoa, but also provides for important towns between. Once such a railway is completed, then we shall have the shortest route between Paris and London, the two great commercial and business centers of Europe, on the one hand, and Upper Italy, or more accurately, the triangle Turin-Milan-Genoa, on the other; and from the latter, the main routes start which go to the Tyrrhenian Sea, to Rome and Naples and the Adriatic. By far the greater part of these long and important routes are already equipped with railways. . . . . .

"The shortest way from Geneva to Italy passes through the mass of Mont Blanc, which is to be pierced by a tunnel; subsequent to this the line is to descend to the Piedmont by the Dora Baltea Valley. The geological conditions and the topography are nowhere else so convenient for a tunnel as in the case of Mont Blanc. The mass consists of a very compact form of true granite and its shape is such that it appears impossible that any great difficulties will arise. As the tunnel will be more than 3,280 feet above sea-level, the greatest difficulties, high temperatures and the irruption of large masses of water, are not likely to occur. The ample water power in the Dora Baltea Valley can be utilized for electric traction; this will make it possible to have rather steeper gradients, at a correspondingly lower cost of construction, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the line. The latest determinations, made in 1907, gave the length of the Mont Blanc tunnel as 8 miles, between an elevation of 3,445 feet at Chamouni and 4,223 feet at Entrèves. The steepest gradient in the tunnel will be 30 per 1,000. and on the lines of access, 20 per 1,000. The cost of a double-track tunnel, which will certainly be required, is estimated at 60,000,000 francs [$12,000,000]. . . . . .

"The three tunnels on the Faucille line are to be, respectively, 47, 1, and 9.45 miles in length. Each of these can be attacked from both ends at once, and the piercing of the longest tunnel is estimated to take four years. The time required by the Mont Blanc tunnel is estimated at five years. Hence it is expected that the new railway through the Alps will be finished five years after the work is actually started."

If the Mont Blanc railway is built it will be shorter by 30 to 100 miles than any of the various other routes by which international traffic can be carried between Paris and Genoa. Besides the advantage of distance, it will have easier curves and gradients. It is expected that the Mont Blanc railway will attract a great deal of the important traffic to and from India, which goes at present via Ostend and the St. Gothard. No doubt a larger part of the passenger traffic from Northwestern Europe to the East will be attracted to the new route, but France is more particularly considering the goods traffic to Italy and the East, which at present it does not share. It is expected to affect South Germany and Austria-Hungary also. The alterations in international traffic routes which would be brought about by the Mont Blanc line would thus be greater than those which have resulted from the opening of the St. Gothard, of the Mont Cenis, and of the Simplon lines.

TOOTHBRUSH CLUBS

A "TOOTHBRUSH CLUB," founded in her school by a teacher in London who had discovered that 80 per cent. of the children under her charge were suffering from defective teeth, is described and commended in *The Dental Summary* (Toledo, Ohio, May). Says this paper:

"She bought toothbrushes, which cost her about four cents each, and sold these to the children at three cents each, she paying the extra cent.

"The children were shown how to use the brushes, then they took them home. Each morning the teacher questions the children as to whether they have cleaned their teeth. If any have not, they fall into disfavor. Every few weeks each child has to bring her toothbrush to school for examination by the teacher, and when any brushes are found unduly worn, they are replaced by new ones."

The British Dental Journal refers to this new movement as follows:

"One might make various guesses at the precise nature of a 'toothbrush club,' and some of them might vex a fastidious taste; so we may as well say at once that the club at Islington is in connection with an L. C. C. [London County Council] girls' school, and that each member has her own. The enterprise of the headmistress has formed the club and made it a success, in spite of gloomy prophecies that 'she would never be able to train the children to clean their teeth.' Miss Wright has succeeded beyond her wildest dreams. Among the children of the poor, in a state of society in which the dietary of townspeople is one sustained attack on the health of the teeth that deal with it, this is a matter of moment.

"The number of rejections among army recruits on the ground of bad teeth is large, and even so it has been found necessary in the course of the past few years to provide a staff of army dental surgeons. Miss Wright, it may be hoped, is the pioneer of a large movement in the elementary schools. It is, we think, in that inimitable book, 'The Golden Age,' that one small boy dates his experiences as having happened before and after the day on which he was promoted to a toothbrush. It is a turning-point that ought to occur in every infant life, especially in a nation which is more than a little inclined to boast about its habits of bodily cleanliness."

Commenting on this *The Summary* says:

"This schoolmistress has given an idea which seems well worthy of serious consideration. It embodies the practical application of the first principles of oral hygiene, and appears to be the most feasible way of getting children into the habit of cleaning their teeth.

"The National Dental Association has just issued a pamphlet for distribution among the masses, that instructs the people in the necessity of caring for the teeth, and in various sections of the country the teachers and pupils in the public schools are being instructed in regard to the teeth and oral hygiene.

"Now, if 'toothbrush clubs' can be established among the school-children, it will not only increase their interest in the teeth and their care, but will prove a power for good in the physical condition of our rising generations."

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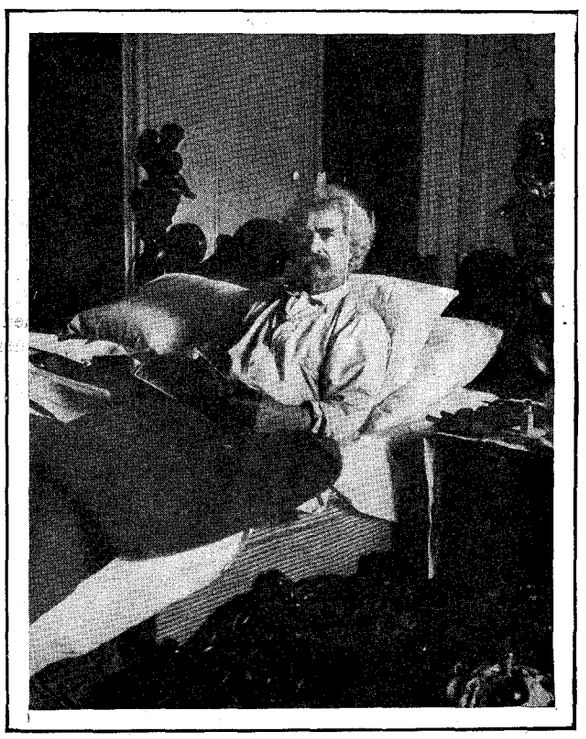
ON READING IN BED

READING in bed is doubtless bad for the reader. A German physician, Dr. Feilchenfeld, who has just been investigating the subject and has recorded his results in the *Medicinische Clinic*, finds that the chief danger is to the eyes. This is partly because the light is frequently insufficient and shines directly into them, and partly because it is difficult to hold the book so that both eyes may be used at once. Again, there is a temptation to hold the book too close to the eyes, which tends to bring on nearsightedness, especially in the young, whose eyes are not yet fully developed. There is, however, another side to the question. Says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, May):

"We are glad, for all the objections of the iconoclastic Feilchenfeld, to agree with *The Lancet* in upholding this practise. There are indeed 'many aged, anxious, worried, and bedridden people to



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MARK TWAIN READING.

The luxury of reading in bed "should be reserved only for the mature and venerable."

whom, for fear of possible injury to the eyesight, it would be cruel to deny what might perhaps be their only luxury.' There should be in bed no more danger to sight or from errors of refraction than would ordinarily obtain at any time—certainly not if the light be sufficiently bright, the eyes properly shaded, the reader lying on his back, with the head and shoulders raised, and the rays coming from the wall behind. Besides, the present-day electric light obviates all danger of conflagration of bed-clothes and perhaps even of a whole house, such as has in the past worried the good housewife. And the electric bulb can be of ground glass, so that it will not be too brilliant and glaring; one can in addition get amber-colored shades, by which all objections to electric lights can be met. Then, even if the reader drops off to sleep, there will be nothing more disastrous than a slightly increased bill for light consumed.

"Invalids and convalescents who would read in bed in the daytime should have their beds so arranged that the book or the newspaper shall not be held up between the eyes and the full glare of the daylight, while the print is illuminated only by the diffused light of the room. In the daytime then, the reader's bed should, if necessary, be shifted so that the light from the window shall fall over his shoulder; or to this end his head, together with the bolster and the pillow, should be transferred to the foot of the bed. To invalids especially is this change of position and of aspect, night and morning, very agreeable, relieving greatly as it does the irksomeness of confinement to bed. . . . Another advantage in reading restful literature is the peace it gives; thus is insomnia oftentimes counteracted excellently well.

"The young, unless they be ill or convalescent, should not read in bed. This luxury should be reserved only for the mature and the venerable. And how beneficent a luxury it is; how comfortable for those in middle years; how positively a blessing for those in the afternoon and evening of life! Are there so many happinesses for those who have reached the summit and are traveling down the other side that they should be deprived of such an one as this? one so satisfying and so little injurious? The mellow light, the wondrous stillness of the bedtime hour, the soft pillows and the immaculate sheets, the clear large print of the luxurious volume—where is there in the whole span of existence gratification approaching this; what more satisfying to the soul at such hours than to have Plutarch, or Milton, or Shakespeare extend across the centuries the firm and warm hand-grasp of a friend; and this in a time when the friends of one's own generation are steadily passing from him?"

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF BEER

SOME years ago a great outcry was raised over Professor Atwater's discovery that alcohol in small quantities was oxidized in the human system and produced heat, and was therefore a food. After a long and acrimonious discussion, in which the professor was called a number of hard names, it dawned upon his detractors that this scientific fact did not in any way deny the evils of intemperance or oppose their advocacy of total abstinence. It was, indeed, merely a scientific truth, with no moral bearing one way or the other. A somewhat similar report has just been made public by a special government commission in England in which a good word is uttered for the nutritive value of beer. The general idea that beer is primarily an alcoholic drink is opposed in this report, which holds that, when well and properly made, it is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. Says *The Hospital* (London, May 1) in an editorial about the report:

"It is time that the erroneous view that beer has no nutritive value in itself, and merely consists of a beverage upon which a certain portion of the community intoxicates itself, should be exposed and discredited. The results of our Commission show that beer is *par excellence* the nutritive alcoholic beverage. All beverages because they contain alcohol should not be regarded in the same light. The spirit-nipper is committing quite a different act from the beer-drinker; in fact, beer is much farther removed, from the point of view of its alcohol content, from some wines and all spirits than it is from ginger-beer.

"When a man drinks good beer he drinks and eats at the same time, just as when he eats a bowl of soup. The terms 'eat' and 'drink' are curiously but inconsistently used as connoting the difference between what is merely quenching our thirst and what is actually consuming nourishment. Our Commissioners point out a man might more properly be said to eat beer than to eat certain kinds of soup, or indeed watermelon. Their report will enable members of the medical profession and the public to understand clearly what constitutes good beer, and where and how they may obtain it. Beer-drinkers, the numbers of whom we hope will increase considerably as the result of the researches of our Commissioners, are now in a position to protect themselves from bad beers, and we hold the view that it would be infinitely better for the well-being of the people of these islands as a whole if they were to select beer as their habitual drink, rather than wines or spirits. Climatic conditions have a good deal to do with the dietetic value of substances used for allaying thirst. Our Commissioners properly drive home that, when a man drinks beer or stout habitually, he is not only drinking but eating, a fact which has not been sufficiently recognized in recent years. These beverages contain all the elements of a typical diet, with the exception of fat, and in a proportion approximately physiological. Our Commissioners remind us that if the worth of a food is measured by its calorimetric value the fact is that a glass of good ale is approximately as

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nourishing as a glass of milk, and that a quart of good beer is nearly equivalent to a quarter of a pound of beef."

Beer and stout, the writer goes on to say, are of course not suitable for the obese, or for those with renal disorders, glycosuria, or

From a painting by Ilya E. Repin.

ON A BED OF SWARD.

Tolstoy reading at Yasnaya Polyana.

diabetes; but where there is no counter-indication their habitual use in moderate quantities is certainly more beneficial than that of wines or spirits. We read further:

"Another important medicinal aspect of beer and stout, and especially of the latter, is their hypnotic action. Stout is one of the most harmless and best hypnotics we possess, and is often far more efficacious in the treatment of insomnia than drugs. Part of their action is due, our Commissioners remind us, to the hypnotic principle contained in hops, and the more heavily these beverages are hopped the more marked is their hypnotic action. . . . Another point in favor of beer and stout as beverages is that the likelihood of their containing pathogenic organisms is too extremely remote. This gives them, like tea and coffee, a great advantage over milk, for they are all prepared under conditions which render pollution by infective bacteria extremely improbable.

"These remarks must not be misconstrued. We are quite alive, as our Commissioners are, to the tremendous harm done by the abuse of alcohol and the good done by sympathizing with temperance. At the same time, with the philanthropist's desire to improve mankind, we have the scientist's regard for fact. Upon untruth no enduring fabric, however philanthropic its motive, can ever be securely built. The fact is that good, properly made beer is a beverage containing a very small amount of alcohol and a relatively large amount of nutritive material. It is too often forgotten that beverages like ginger-beer and kumiss contain slightly more than 1 per cent. of alcohol, while there are beers on the market containing only 2 or 3 per cent. of this drug. Our Commissioners give some interesting comparisons between beer, tea, and beef-tea. Those comparisons indicate that beer compares favorably with both these products, and our Commissioners properly insist that it would be difficult to find a meal at once simpler and more nutritive than a crust of bread and cheese, or bread and butter, or both, and beer."

SOME RAILROAD SUPERSTITIONS

RAILROAD men are popularly supposed to have their own little set of pet superstitions. A newspaper reporter has recently gathered some of these together, and his collection is reproduced in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, May), which cautiously refrains from indorsing them and hints that reporters "gifted with imaginations" may hear odd things in "the resorts of stove committees." The queer assemblage is, however, given in the railway paper as it stands, practically with the old rimed disclaimer:

"I know not how the truth may be;
I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

We read:

"Engineers and firemen are said to hold a monopoly of certain superstitions. They never have confidence in a locomotive that has been in an accident. No matter in what condition the engine may be, or to what run she may be assigned, they would rather go out on the worst scrap-heap belonging to the road or the hardest run so long as the engine used had escaped any accident. Another superstition this reporter found to be prevalent among enginemen was the direction in which the engine was turned on the turn-table. Some of the men prefer turning to the right, others to the left, and they are as particular about this as the Mussulman is about facing the east when howling his evening-prayers. Many enginemen, he says, make a point of being present whenever their engines are turned in order to assure themselves that it is done the right way, or if in their absence it has been wrongly done they will have it set right before consenting to climb into the cab. Numerous accidents are attributed to engines being turned from east to west with the front buffers toward the north.

"One should never step onto the engine with the right foot first. Equally serious would be the consequences of climbing out of the cab on the right side in order to oil the engine. Such a mistake would certainly result in an accident sooner or later. There seems also to be a superstitious prejudice against locomotives whose numbers contain the figure 9 or can be equally divided by that number. There is no apparent reason for this, and nothing to explain why the generally acknowledged ominousness of 13 is disregarded. But 9 is disliked emphatically by many workers in locomotive cabs.

"One will sometimes see a track-layer who has stumbled in crossing a rail retrace his steps and cross the rail again with sure feet. To stumble over a rail is productive of misfortune, and the only way to ward off disaster is to take the step again. Cross-eyed men are unpopular. Some support to this superstition is discoverable in the story of a gang of track-layers who, during the ten months' presence among them of a cross-eyed man, lost nine of their number by accidents on the line, so it is said, and the cross

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HOW STEVENSON READ AND WROTE.

eyed man himself was killed as the tenth victim. All persons engaged in dangerous occupations are naturally superstitious, and railroad men may be classed with sailors, fishermen, and miners in this respect. It is not difficult to work up signs that would arouse the apprehension of enginemen or others liable to meet with serious accidents."

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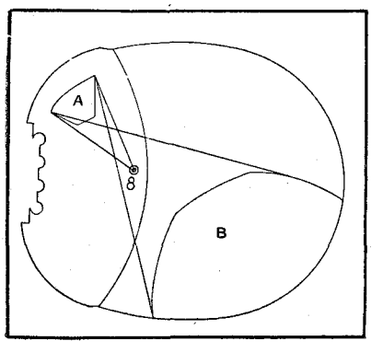
THE SUPPRESSION OF ECHOES

MANY a noble hall is ruined for practical use by bad acoustics and especially by uncontrollable echoes. Most writers on the subject state that the science of acoustics is yet in its infancy, and that there is no certain way of remedying this defect. The study, however, made by Gustave Lyon, a French architect, of the famous Trocadero Hall in Paris, and the successful cure of the echoes there, seem to show that the matter is a simple one, tho it requires painstaking labor. In *La Nature* (Paris, April 24), Lucien Fournier gives a description of Mr. Lyon's ingenious methods. He writes:



HOW THE ECHOES ARE FORMED.

From the point 8, on the stage, the sound is reflected to A on the ceiling, and all persons in the space B hear the echo.

"An echo is the perception of two separate sounds when a single sound has been made. The ear registers not only the direct sound, but a second reflected sound, retarded sufficiently not to be confounded with the first. This retardation is about $\frac{1}{10}$ second. Taking 1,120 feet a second for the speed of sound, the difference of the paths traversed by the two waves would thus be about 112 feet. At the Trocadero, the distance from any point in the hall to the vault over the organ exceeds 56 feet, which is the reason why the audience hears an echo. In smaller halls, where this distance is less, an echo is perceived only if the sound has been reflected several times successively.

"A practised ear may perceive the echo at less than 112 feet. For musicians the distance in question is 79 feet; that is to say, they distinguish an echo at an interval of less than $\frac{1}{15}$ second. . . . . .

"Observations made at the Trocadero . . . have enabled Mr. Lyon to construct the following very characteristic and extremely curious table:

"When two sounds, made together, reach the auditor with a difference of path of:

"(1) 0 to 28 feet, the audition is warm, colored, enveloping; this zone is that of the reenforcement necessary for good hearing; the sounds then arrive with a retardation of $\frac{1}{40}$ second at most.

"(2) From 28 up to 37 feet there is still for the sound, as heard, a useful degree of reenforcement, and the retardation is at most $\frac{1}{30}$ second.

"(3) From 37 up to 56 feet the reenforcement is tolerable, and the maximum retardation $\frac{1}{20}$ second.

"(4) From 56 up to 75 feet there is a zone of resonance that becomes annoying; the echoes are perceptible. Retardation, $\frac{1}{15}$ second.

"(5) From 75 to 112 feet the auditor hears inadmissible echoes and audition becomes impossible. The retardation is $\frac{1}{10}$ second."

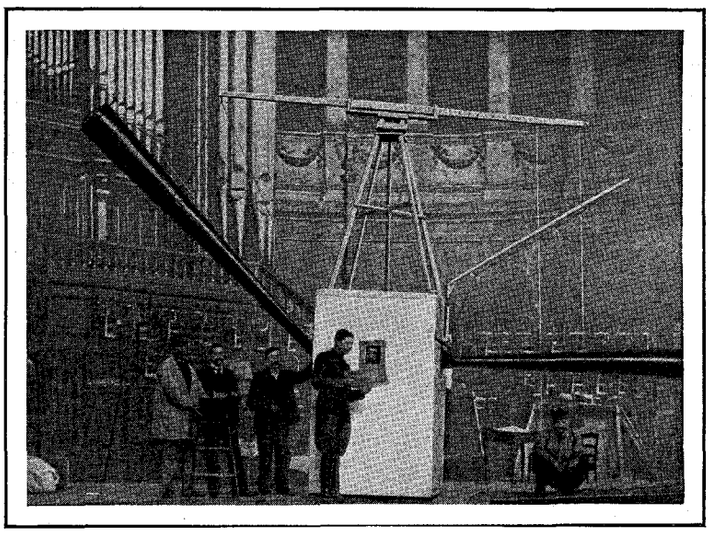
Aided by twenty-two observers with trained musical ears, Mr. Lyon tested the entire hall, first dividing it into a series of plots about 6 feet square. He placed one observer in each of 22 adjacent squares and then, passing from one point of the stage to another, made a sound at each place, by clapping two bits of wood together. Each observer who heard an echo held up at once a numbered card indicating the position of his square, and the fact was at once entered on a plan of the hall. It took four days to map out the echo-points in this way. It then became necessary to find exactly what regions on the vaulted ceiling produced the echo in each case, which proved to be a very complicated problem, but was finally solved geometrically. We read:

"This method, applied to all points in the hall, showed that, if we represent by 100 the number of places where the auditors hear echoes, 90 of these places get them from the concave vault over the organ. . . . . .

"This conclusion, obtained mathematically, was verified experimentally by an ingenious process. . . . With the aid of diagrams, the position of points giving certain echoes was located and then with a rough theodolite, whose telescope (a long zinc tube) was pointed as indicated on the diagram, the region was observed. A large sound-proof cage was then built; the rear had a door and the other three sides had windows, two of them provided with pneumatic shutters belonging to a photographic camera, together with long pasteboard megaphones. These were directed, one toward the auditor, the other toward the theoretical source of the echo. The experimenter took up his position, with his wooden clapper, inside the cage. The openings of the megaphones being closed, no sound was perceived without. If the two were opened alternately, the auditor perceived a single sound—the direct or the reflected wave, as the case might be. But when both megaphones were open at once the same auditor perceived both the original sound and its echo. Thus the theory was brilliantly confirmed by practise."

After a great number of trials in a laboratory it was finally found that no single layer of any fabric would destroy an echo. Two layers of soft cloth hung loosely at a distance of an inch or two apart and about a foot from the reflecting surface acted perfectly. Preparations were made to cover the echoing part of the ceiling in this way, but, owing to some misunderstanding, the plan was not carried out until the opening of the present year. It has, however been completely successful. Many halls and churches in the United States have been strung with wires, which are not ornamental, to say the least, or the ceilings have been rebuilt at great expense, when a few draperies would have cured the trouble. Mr. Fournier reports:

"From this investigation, which has reflected the greatest honor upon Mr. Lyon, it appears clearly that in great halls the surfaces farthest removed from the auditors should be absorbent, while those placed near them should be reflecting. Besides, concave surfaces should not be used, as they are apt to produce resonances and echoes. The ancient theaters confirm these conclusions, since they had no roofs and no reflecting surfaces at a distance from the spectator. On the other hand, the stalls were of stone and often the spectators sat in true parabolic cylinders Finally, certain great niches near the stage were occupied by enormous amphoræ, which masked the concave surfaces and replaced them by convexities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



TESTING THE ECHOES WITH MEGAPHONES.

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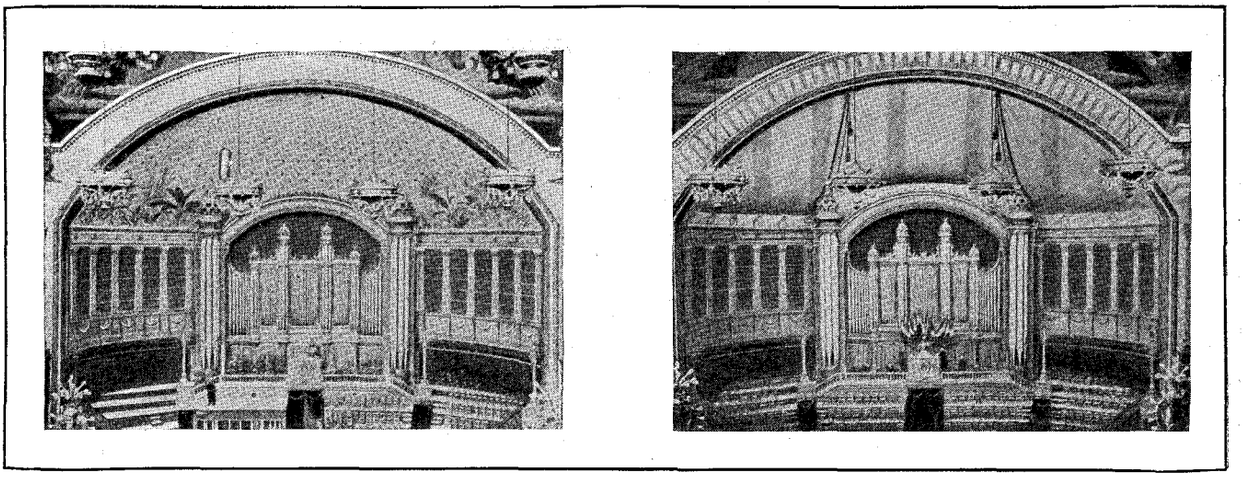

TROCADERO HALL BEFORE LYON'S EXPERIMENTS.

TROCADERO HALL DRAPED TO ABOLISH THE ECHOES.

OUR DEPENDENCE ON VEGETABLES

THE distinction generally drawn between animal and vegetable food is apt to blind us to the fact that plants are, at bottom, the source of all nutriment, and that if they were to cease to grow mankind would starve. Says a writer in *The Lancet* (London):

"The modern chemist points proudly to his synthetic triumphs, but with all his skill and knowledge he has not yet succeeded in preparing in practical quantities for his fellow men a foodstuff from its elements. The synthetic processes of the plant are so far inimitable, and the plant is after all both the direct and indirect food of the animal. The relations between plants and animals form a beautiful dispensation, and for the vegetable kingdom man should hold a deep reverence and do his best to extend and promote its faithful offices. Whether his views are in favor of the exclusive diet of vegetable or of a diet containing both animal and vegetable products he owes the vegetable world more than one debt. He is at the mercy of the vegetable for his food, whether it be animal or vegetable, and he may be at the mercy of the vegetable for a supply of oxygen, without which the vital processes of his organism could not be sustained. It is thus conceivable that as the animal kingdom exists only by virtue of a continual combustion process, in which air is taken up while carbon dioxid is liberated, the loss of an agency which not only removes this product of respiration but sends back oxygen in its place would be disastrous. This agency is of course the plant, and, in short, the animal and the plant are interdependent on each other. On this line of reasoning animal life would be extinguished if vegetable life ceased and vegetable life would fail if animal products were not available for its sustenance. This is an interesting cycle of events, but the performance of a cycle implies a force and the motive power of these alternate and great synthetical and analytical processes is light. It may happen, therefore, that a horrible struggle for existence between plants and animals might ensue if for any considerable period the sun was shut out from the world, for then this agreeable interchange of mutually advantageous exhalation would cease and with it all life. Were those who worshiped the sun ignorant of these things? or did they realize that it was the source of both food and air?"

LONG-DISTANCE STERILIZATION—A method of sterilizing milk or other liquids without using heat, and without contact with the sterilizing agent, has been patented in France. The inventor, Armand Billon-Daguerre, proposes to use the bactericidal properties of ultra-violent radiation, or of *x*-rays, for the purpose. His plan is thus described in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 13):

"This method has the advantage of doing its work without heat and at a distance. For instance, the inventor has obtained good results by causing the milk to flow slowly over a slightly inclined plate of glass, the rays being emitted by an arc-lamp, placed above the plate, and using special electrodes giving only violet light; or by placing the milk in violet glass vessels of special tint and then exposing it to white light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CAMERA TO TRAP SPEEDERS

AN automatic camera to measure the speed of automobiles by registering two snapshots at an accurately timed interval is now being used in Massachusetts. Its inventors, Daniel F. Comstock and Herbert T. Kalmus, of the Institute of Technology, recently testified in the first case in which such a camera-record was presented as evidence. This case, says *Motor Age* (Chicago, May 6), promises to be celebrated in motor history. The speeder was found guilty in the lower court, but has taken an appeal, which will shortly come up before the Superior Court at Boston. Says the paper just named:

"The instrument bids fair to revolutionize methods of trapping speeders, for the motorist will know nothing about it until he is haled into court, as the camera will register the speed and get the number at the same time, according to its inventors. . . . . .

"The method used by the operator of the camera is to step out behind the motor-car as it passes, hold the lens vertical and press the button. This registers the first picture, and about a second later the shutter works automatically and registers another picture on the same plate. Naturally, when the machine is moving, the picture first taken is considerably larger than that taken in the second instance.

"Inside the camera, and just where it will show between the upper and lower picture, is a small dial, around which a hand works, anticlock like. When the operator snaps the button for the first picture the hand starts and continues around the dial until the second exposure is made, when it instantly stops. There are little notches on the dial which have been worked out by mathematics for timing purposes.

"As soon as the picture has been developed the process of calculation begins. A small steel scale, with the fractions of an inch carefully marked off, is used to measure the distance between the treads of the two rear wheels as shown in the first photograph and then the measurements of the same section of the machine are taken in the second picture. By a system of mathematical formulas, the measurements of the rear of the machine are worked out and then a comparison is made with the notches on the same dial in the camera over which the hand has passed. This method, the inventors testified, has been used before for scientific purposes, but only within the past week or so for the purpose of timing motor-cars.

"Frank M. Harrington, the policeman in the case, in his testimony described several tests he had made. On one occasion they tallied exactly with the figures taken by a timer with a watch and on several others had come only a small fraction below the time given by the watch."

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THE SOULS OF OUR BLUEJACKETS NEGLECTED

ADMIRAL EVANS recently complained that our Navy was undermanned; to another writer it seems even more seriously under-chaplained. Because there are too few chaplains, says Bruce Barton in *The Home Herald* (Chicago), the religious life of the men is neglected. The situation, he thinks, demands some relief from Congress at once. He writes:

"Sixty-five years ago, when the Navy was of little importance, Congress fixt the number of chaplains at 24. With the growing demand for a more formidable fighting force, the number of ships and men has been increased with immense rapidity, but it has apparently never occurred either to Congress or the Navy Department that there ought to be a corresponding increase in the number of those who minister to the spiritual life of the men.

"*There are 24 chaplains still, just as there were 65 years ago, tho we now have 56 ships which could and ought to carry chaplains, and a total enlistment of 44,000 men.*

"Nearly $137,000,000 was expended last year for ships and guns and the general navy expense, of which $50,000, about one twenty-third of 1 per cent., went for religious work among the men. Each of these 24 ill-paid workers is expected to minister to a parish three times as great numerically as that of his brother clergyman on the land, under conditions which obviously make pastoral visitation far more difficult. Is it reasonable to suppose, under the conditions, that the religious life of the men in the Navy is cared for as it ought to be?

"I addrest the question to the officials at Washington and received the assurance that 'the Department does not consider the number of chaplains insufficient to meet all requirements.' This is comforting, perhaps, but not conclusive. One has to put over against it this quotation from an annual report of ex-Secretary Bonaparte:

"'*I do not think it right that several hundred of our citizens on the largest vessels should live for months isolated from all religious observances.*'

"And this statement also, from a boy who circled the globe with the fleet and reports that, '*during all that time—more than a year—no single religious service was held upon our ship.*'

"This may suggest no insufficiency to the official mind, but it indicates to the layman a very decided lack somewhere—either in the number of chaplains or their quality or both. So far as the religious life of that boy is concerned, he might better have been in a poorhouse or in jail. There he would have had the advantage of frequent visits from the local pastors and the opportunity to attend service at least once a month. One wonders how few the numbers would have to be to be judged insufficient by the Department which is satisfied with a service affording its enlisted men fewer religious privileges than are provided for convicts and paupers on the land. Nor is it a valid excuse to plead that 'the practise is to allow the *personnel* of the fleets to attend divine service whenever held.' It is not to be supposed that young boys will make long, hard trips to attend divine service, nor should they be under such necessity. It would seem indisputable that every battle-ship ought to have on board either a chaplain or a Y. M. C. A. secretary to conduct worship regularly and to give help and advice and religious service to the men."

It is admitted that the situation presents difficulties because of the prejudice of the officers against the chaplains. The Navy, it is said, has often been the dumping-ground for unsatisfactory clerical material; but the remedy for this should be a special effort for competent men, not exclusion. "Why has it never occurred to the War Department," asks Mr. Barton, "that young men trained in Y. M. C. A. work would make ideal companions and helpers for the navy boys?" The governmental recognition of their work in Panama is cited as a warrant for its extension to the Navy. May not the solution to the problem in the Navy be found in the employment of these athletic, whole-souled young men who have so signally proved their worth? Further:

"The Bureau of Navigation is just now putting forth its advertising for boys to enlist in the places of those whose terms have expired. The delights of life on the sea are presented in a way that is very attractive to the average boy; the educational value of enlistment in discipline and travel is made prominent. It is even described as a substitute for a college course. The boys who rounded the globe are spoken of as having had a 'wonderful experience,' and being 'far wiser and bigger mentally than when they left home.' All of which is very easy to believe; but we wonder what the effect on their moral natures has been. What has it meant to them to spend a year of the formative period of their lives entirely removed from home counsel and the ministrations of the Church? For the greater part of its existence our Navy will be of no service to the country except in training and disciplining a certain number of its young. Has the Navy Department any more important business than to make sure that the training so rendered is on a high moral and spiritual plane?

"The United States can not afford to be accused of isolating 'several hundred of its citizens for months from all religious observances.' As a Christian nation, it must accept any trouble or expense rather than lay itself open to such a charge. The objections which have been urged against the chaplains are trivial, and could be met easily by the substitution of Y. M. C. A. secretaries or by increasing the standard of efficiency in their ranks. The trouble is that no honest effort has been made to remedy the situation. Any such effort will be met with the discovery that there are plenty of able and consecrated young men who will gladly dedicate their lives to service on our ships."

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT FIGURES

THE dispute between Catholic and Protestant statisticians over the size of the Catholic Church in this country has been noted from time to time in our columns. Dr. H. K. Carroll, the leading Protestant estimator, puts the number of Catholic communicants at 12,394,731, while Archbishop Ireland, as quoted in these pages March 6, puts the figure at 14,235,451, with the additional remark that "to represent fully the reality," the figures "should not be under 16,000,000 or even 17,000,000." The Archbishop's statement was published in the London *Times*, and Dr. Carroll now writes to that paper to justify his statistics. He alleges that the Archbishop "was led into error, particularly when he stated that the Census Office at Washington would accept as its own the figures of the Catholic Directory—14,235,451." Dr. Carroll declares that after inquiry he was informed by the Census Bureau that "it was distinctly understood by Archbishop Glennon, who did the work, that 15 per cent. would be deducted from the figures for Catholic population." The reason for this Dr. Carroll gives as follows:

"In Protestant churches or parishes a book is kept in which the names of members or communicants (some denominations use the term 'members,' others the term 'communicants') are entered. This list is being constantly revised. The names of new members are added; and the names of those who have been transferred to other parishes or churches, excommunicated, removed by death, or who in some other way have ceased to be members, are stricken out. From these rolls returns are made up annually and reported to the proper official of the diocese, presbytery, synod, or conference. Protestant statistics of members are, therefore, the result of actual count, and are reasonably accurate and trustworthy. They are in no case for population, only for members or communicants.

"The Roman-Catholic method is quite different. Some of the parishes are so populous that it would hardly be possible to keep a roll of individuals. Every priest in charge of a parish or church is required to report to his bishop the number of baptisms, marriages, deaths, during the year; also, among other items, the number of families, of 'souls,' and of those who take the Easter Communion. How figures for souls are obtained is not quite clear. Formerly they were estimated on the basis of returns for infant baptisms and for deaths. The present method, whatever it may be, is evidently not that of actual count, except, perhaps, in small

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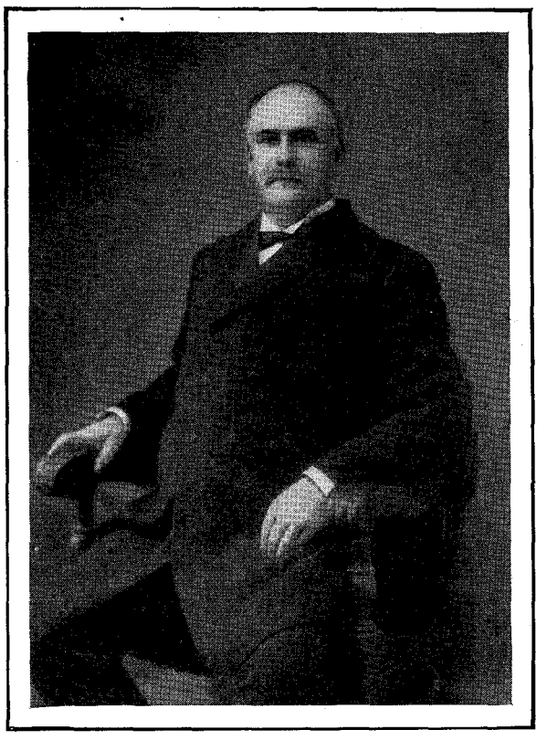
parishes. I notice that the Archbishop speaks of an effort to obtain for the United States Census an exact estimate of the Catholic population."

In 1890 Dr. Carroll, so he declares, requested the Catholic prelates to aid him in securing communicants instead of population, and they agreed to deduct 15 per cent. from the figures for Catholic population, the remaining 85 per cent. to be accepted as Catholic communicants. Further:

"I am assured by the Census Bureau that the same method will be pursued in the present census, and that, instead of taking, in the words of the Archbishop, 'as its own figures now given out by the Catholic Directory—14,235,451 Catholics in the United States,' it will take 85 per cent. of them, or 12,100,133, as representing Catholic communicants. This is what I have done annually. Whether 15 per cent. is large enough to cover unconfirmed baptized children I do not here undertake to say. It is certainly not too large.

"A comparison between Catholic and Protestant population would be interesting, but no Protestant body in this country reports 'souls.' The ratio of communicants to population may, however, be obtained with sufficient accuracy for purpose of illustration and comparison from Canada. The census enumerators in Canada when they number the inhabitants ask about their religious affiliations or preferences. In the United States the Constitution does not permit this to be done. The Canada census of 1901 showed a Methodist population of 916,866. The denominational returns for Methodist communicants the same year were 286,723. The ratio here indicated is over 3 to 1. Conditions in the Methodist communion in the United States can not, I take it, be appreciably different from those in Canada. Taking, then, the largest Methodist body in the United States, the Methodist Episcopal, and applying to its figures for communicants in 1908—3,112,448—the above ratio, we have, as result, 9,959,833 as the population of that church. If we take all the Methodist branches reporting for 1908 a total of 6,838,779 communicants, we have, applying the same ratio, a Methodist population of 21,884,093, to compare with a Roman-Catholic population of 14,235,451, as reported by the Catholic Dictionary for the United States, not including the Hawaiian, Porto Rican, and Philippine Islands.



DR. H. K. CARROLL,

Who prepares the annual article giving the statistics of churches in the United States from the Protestant viewpoint.

"The number of communicants of the evangelical denominations of this country is, in round numbers, 20,932,000. Supposing the Canadian ratio to be applicable in this larger range, we would have a total Protestant population of nearly 66,000,000, or a little less than 69 per cent. of the present estimated population of the United States, including all our outlying possessions, or 97,699,189.

"I have no wish to add any comment. My sole purpose has been to point out and illustrate the differences between the Roman-Catholic and Protestant statistical methods, and to show that no fair comparison can be made between communicants on the one hand and 'population' on the other. . . . . .

"The difference between Catholic population and Protestant membership may be thus illustrated. Take a family of father and mother and ten children, all of whom have been baptized. The parents, having been confirmed or admitted to membership, are communicants and are so counted in a Protestant church. One son and one daughter have likewise been so received. These four only are returned as members or communicants. In a Catholic church the entire family of twelve would be returned as 'population,' unless some have withdrawn or been excommunicated."

A DRUG RELIGION

A CURIOUS religion which seems to combine hypnotism, drug effects, and Christian teachings is reported to exist among the Omaha and Winnebago Indians. These tribes are located on reservations in Nebraska, a short distance north and west of the city of Omaha. The cult or superstition, says Mr. Henry Quickenden in the Chicago *Interior*, is supposed to have been introduced about a generation ago by white men from the Southwest, near Texas or Mexico, who were actuated by desire for financial gain. Brought in under the guise of a new religion related to Christianity, it was named the Mescal religion, after the plant which produced a peculiar form of intoxication. Says this writer:

"As nearly as can be drawn out from these Indians at the present day, they were taught by the white men after this fashion: 'You are the lost tribes. You are away from God and can never get back to him and be saved unless you use what he has sent to bring you back.' All of which, we see, would fit into the teaching of the true Christian missionary, of whom they had learned a little. Then these whites exhibited a tablet-shaped dried fruit which is called the mescal, and from which the so-called religion takes its name. They were taught to hold this article in their fingers at a distance, fixing their eyes and thought intently upon it for considerable time. The effect seems to be a self-hypnotization. But more significant is the fact that they were taught to chew the mescal.

"Mescal is a species of the cactus grown in the general region of Mexico and Texas. The tablets are made by cutting slice after slice from the top of the solid, globose cactus form. The slices are then dried. In this final state the bit of mescal somewhat resembles a small dried peach or a hard brown tablet. It is out of the importation and sale of this that the money is made by the dealers.

"The Indians are taught that this will bring them back to God and make them good when they eat it or drink its juice. They hold that it represents Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and that the Spirit is the special agent in producing the effect of the mescal. They chew it in the dried form, and at their public meetings pass around water in which the mescal has been soaked. The effect produced upon them is somewhat like that produced by hasheesh and strychnin, tho the after-effect does not seem to be as bad as that of the opiates. It produces a kind of intoxication, and makes them, as they say, 'feel good' and brings them back to God. Other effects are pleasant visual hallucinations, brilliant colors in fanciful arrangements, exaltation of spirit, lovely imaginings, and a strange inspiration.

"Some of the Indians aver that it takes away their desire for whisky, and thus to the missionary excuse their indulgence in the mescal. An Indian woman justified her practise to the missionary by saying that it made her 'see Christ and angels and a big white throne.'

"With some of the Indians of the Southwest it has inspired a kind of missionary zeal. A number of them once chartered cars to carry the new religion to a neighboring tribe. The cult has already moved from the southwest of our country to the very borders of Canada. Even some whites have been affected by it. The habit grows upon the users, and while it does not induce the fighting-spirit like whisky, nor some other vices caused by alcoholics, it is nevertheless an injury to the body and mind and a

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hindrance to the civilizing and Christianizing influences of the missionary. It brings to the Indian a confused notion of Christianity, of which he tries to make mescal a part."

The herb has been analyzed by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. Havelock Ellis, and Dr. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and they have found that the effects reported in the cases of the Indians are genuine. They report mescal to contain four new alkaloids, one of which is very strong. The writer in *The Interior* gives this description of a typical evening's worship:

"A great tent is the appointed meeting-place Saturday evening. All who believe in the superstition come. The gathering will include some who are members of the Christian church on the reservation. They are ranged on the ground along the inside walls of the tent. At one end is a drum made of a skin stretched over a jar or a pot in which is some water to make the sound more weird. This is kept beating all night or till the drummer is overcome by the toxic effects.

"In another part of the tent is a bucket of water in which the dried mescal tablet has been soaked. All drink of this till they see the vision and feel the spell. The unfortunate thing is that in their minds they connect all this with the Bible and the Christian religion; for near the pail of juice is an open copy of our Bible and on the open page a piece of the dried mescal. The Catholic crucifix is also brought into the rites. On this particular reservation mentioned above, the missionaries of the Presbyterian and Dutch Reformed churches are doing all they can to separate the cult from the Christian faith, and are inclined to make a sharp discrimination against applicants for church-membership who are tainted with the mescal practises."

ECONOMICS OF MISSIONS ATTACKED

THE cause of foreign missions is undergoing a series of elaborate attacks in *Tom Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine* (Atlanta). Mr. Watson is himself the author of the criticism, which he bases on both scriptural and economic reasons. Paul and the disciples did not conduct missions as men of to-day are doing, Mr. Watson asserts. They established churches which became self-supporting; whereas the missions now established in foreign lands require an immense expenditure for support, most of which is drawn from the home church. Mr. Watson insinuates that by this means the heathen is "hired" to call himself a Christian; that his conversion is not sincere, but his natural cupidity is played upon and encouraged. Mr. Watson thus interrogates the present system:

"By what right do you exist? By what right do you tax us? By what right are you clamorously demanding so much more of our money to be drained off into foreign countries? By what right do you bring so much unfair pressure to bear upon comparatively poor men in America to furnish elaborate education to heathen children *in such rich countries as China and India and Japan?*

"Unless scriptural authority can be shown for it, the system should be abandoned. China is abundantly able to feed, clothe, and educate her children. Let China do it. The wealthier classes of India can easily afford to support the educational system of Hindustan. It is *their* moral duty to do it, not ours. So with Japan. Until we have banished illiteracy from our own country, I contend that it is unnatural and unpatriotic and unwise to be taking upon our shoulders the illiteracy of the nations beyond seas."

Mr. Watson proceeds to quote from a variety of sources, "books and pamphlets and papers, in favor of foreign missions, furnished me by the preachers" that the schools established in foreign lands are not self-supporting, tho, he asserts, "those who have undertaken to defend the secular education which is a part of the work of foreign missions have boldly asserted" that these schools are self-supporting. Taking the "Almanac for 1909," published by the American Board of Missions, as a source for general facts, Mr. Watson says:

"On page 32, I find the 'condensed tabular view of Missions of A. B. C. F. M., 1907-8.' The countries embraced in the report are Africa, Turkey, Ceylon, China, Japan, Micronesia, the Philippines, Mexico, Spain, and Austria.

"These foreign missions maintained 554 churches, 1,293 schools, employed more than 4,700 preachers, teachers, and other workers.

"Now how much do you suppose was the total amount of *native contributions* to defray the cost of that great work?

"It was $254,000. To say nothing of the running expenses of the churches, there were 64,546 pupils in the schools. How many teachers had to be hired for that multitude of children? You can figure that out for yourself. If we apply *to the schools, alone*, the entire sum collected from the heathen, we will see that the children were given schooling at a cost of *four dollars each, per year*. One dollar per quarter would be cheap education, wouldn't it? But, of course, the heathen contributions went only in part to the schools, some of it going to the support of the churches. Therefore, it appears conclusively that the 1,293 schools of the American Board are *not*, by any means, self-supporting. The total outlay of the Board for these churches and schools is given at $795,090. Therefore, they fall short of being self-supporting by more than $500,000. In other words, the heathen contribute less than one-third of the total expense."

Mr. Watson quotes from a Southern Methodist paper, *Go Forward*, whose editor complains of the insufficient support furnished to a college in Kwansei Gakuin, Japan, saying: "It is a disgrace to the Church that attempts, on such pittances, to maintain a college supplying a Christian education to compete with the splendid facilities offered by the Japanese schools." Upon which Mr. Watson exclaims:

"Here is Japan—progressive, victorious, powerful, rich. She has offered her children '*splendid facilities*' for education. Yet the Methodist Church, South, is required to pour money into Japan *to compete with the Japanese Government* in giving a secular schooling to Japanese children!

"Could fanaticism be madder? *Where is the Scripture for this unnatural and impossible task?* How can the people of this country be expected to educate their own children and bear, at the same time, the expense of secular education to the hundreds of millions of heathen children whose own governments are offering them '*splendid facilities*' in their public schools?

"When I reveal the facts to our people, in order that they may *give with their eyes open*, I am savagely denounced. Why so? What wrong have I done? Is it a sin to let in the light? Is it a crime to publish the truth?

"I urge our people to stop where Christ stopt, where the disciples stopt, where Paul and the early Fathers stopt. I urge our people not to do more for the heathen than Paul and the disciples did, *until we have first discharged our full duty to our own flesh and blood*, our own kith and kin, our own national household. Is this treason to Christ? I can not think so."

No doubt much comment from the other side will be brought out by these articles. So far Mr. Watson is answered by the editor of *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, June) who says:

"We are not surprized at Mr. Watson's opposition, for he argues from selfish motives—provincial motives—that we need all the money and good men we can get at home. It has been proved by history to be a false, short-sighted position, for the people and the religions that have lacked the missionary spirit and activity have degenerated and decreased. 'Christianity is the kind of a commodity that the more you export the more you have at home.'

"Mr. Watson argues elaborately against educational missions for foreign lands. There may be room for a difference of opinion as to how foreign missions should be conducted so as to obtain the best results, but among true followers of Jesus Christ there is no room for argument as to the duty of devoting money and men to the extension of the benefits of our Lord's kingdom. Men who do not hesitate at the expenditure of hundreds of millions for national warfare, commercial enterprises, and scientific research feel a cold chill of horror at the thought of spending a million or so of dollars for the temporal and eternal interests of the unenlightened people of the world and the extension of the kingdom of God."

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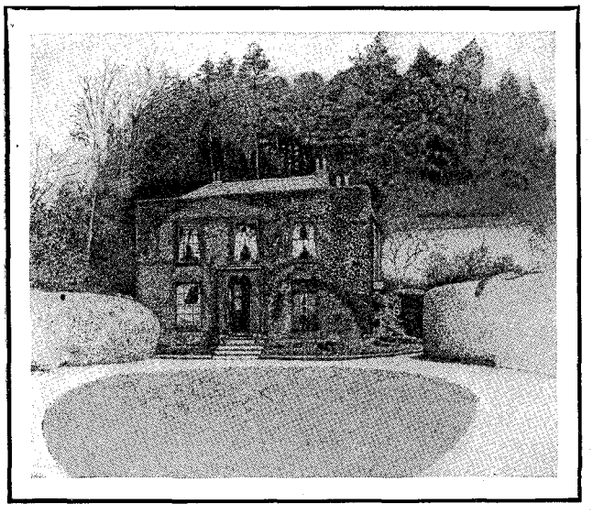
MEREDITH'S FAILURE TO WIN BRITAIN

AMERICA would have been glad to welcome Meredith to her shores; and he is said to have regretted that he never came. "They have always liked me better in America," he remarked recently to an American visitor. "They don't care about me in England." This was said in spite of the fact that his eightieth birthday a year ago brought him showers of congratulations. "People seem to feel it right to congratulate men who live to be eighty," he is reported to have observed, whimsically adding that "they really should not." For he looked upon it as a misfortune to live so long. "A man's life ought to finish when he is five-and-sixty. He must stop working then or do work that is inferior," he said, altho other men have disproved this. "When a man stops working, nature is finished with him, and when nature is finished with him he ought to go."

Now that he has died we learn from London dispatches that the British public and press are making ample atonement for any neglect that Meredith might have suffered in his lifetime. Not even the death of Swinburne called out such warm tributes of admiration and affection as those now accorded to Meredith, though they refuse him burial in the Abbey. The end came at Boxhill, Surrey, on May 18. The dean of English novelists, he was born on February 12, 1828. His first novel, "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," appeared in October, 1859, tho previous to that he had won distinction through the publication of "The Shaving of Shagpat," his whimsical "Arabian entertainment." He never met with popular favor. He himself recently said: "The English people know nothing about me. There has always been something antagonistic between them and me. With book after book it was always the same outcry of censure and disapproval. The first time or two I minded it. Since, I have written to please myself."

The Evening Sun (New York) has a theory to account for Meredith's failure to win his own countrymen. It is this:

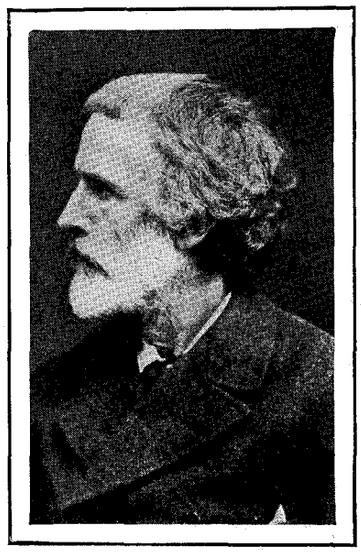
"George Meredith was pure Celt, half Irish, half Welsh. Perhaps that had much to do with preventing him from making the same sort of successful appeal to the English as Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot made early in their careers. There was in addition his nimbleness of mind, his comic spirit, his lack of pathos. In all his books there is not a single sentimentalism.



FLINT COTTAGE, BOXHILL,
Meredith's home in Surrey, where the end came.

The keen eye of that cleverest of women, Mrs. Carlyle, detected that betimes. And she, wit as she was herself, showed the eternal feminine instinct for feeling when she deplored the something lacking: 'The wit tends to wrap something around his heart; it is not tears, but awe, he inspires.' Imagine that fascinating hornet in petticoats missing the tears!

"Vulgar, material, unemotional America, the land of the dollar, etc., or at least the part of it which counted in such a case, took to Meredith when he was an unknown British author. He said some time ago that he believed, had it not been for the support he got on our side of the Atlantic, neglect at home would have continued. As he commenced novelist with one of his greatest books, 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel,' it is hard to see how this could have been. But Americans have reason to be proud of the fact that their aid was important to Meredith, as it was to Spencer, at a critical period in his fortunes.



GEORGE MEREDITH,
Who recently said, "The English people know nothing about me." "Americans," he declared, "have always liked me better."

"There has been at times much sneering on the part of the educated vulgar at the 'Meredithites.' As if there was some calculated affectation in fondness for the passion of 'Richard Feverel,' the social satire of 'Evan Harrington,' the gorgeous humanity of 'Harry Richmond,' or the searching analysis of 'The Egoist.' But people have been called 'Wagnerians' contemptuously, and 'Browningites,' and survived it. The book which is the delight of the few to-day is part of the household furniture of the many to-morrow."

The press are so widely occupied in estimating the position of Meredith that the frequent charge that he is only for the cultivated few seems to be weakened. Among other interesting notices the New York *Tribune* gives one touching upon Meredith's habit of founding his fiction on fact. Thus:

"Meredith had the faculty of taking real incidents and experiences and weaving them into his novels, and examples of his fiction founded on facts are 'Beauchamp's Career,' 'The Tragic Comedians,' and 'Diana of the Crossways.' In the first named of these, *Beauchamp* is drawn from the author's friend, Admiral Maxse, to whom he dedicated a volume of poems in 1862. It was in 1868 that Frederick Maxse, then a captain in the navy, was the Radical candidate for Parliament in Southampton, and was defeated. He had the support in the campaign of his friend Meredith, who wrote 'Beauchamp's Career' after the election was over. The family home of the Maxses is described in it. A critic says of the hero: 'In *Beauchamp's* character a type of youth, happily not unfamiliar—the best type of our day—is portrayed with absolute success; one in which disregard of means to ends, and consequent want of effectiveness, are due, not to conceit or impatience, but to an overenthusiastic belief in the immediate capacity for amendment of men and of things.'

"'The Tragic Comedians,' appearing in 1880 in *The Fortnightly Review*, is the love story and life story of Ferdinand Lassalle, the German agitator, who lost his life in a duel, who figures in the book as *Sigismund Alvan*, and of Helene von Dönniges (*Chotilde von Rüdiger*), for whom his career ended. The author says nothing was added to the real story and nothing invented. Even the dialog is based on the heroine's published account of the episode, and the work is written in a straightforward manner, with steadily sustained interest.

"'Diana of the Crossways,' in some respects the most popular of Meredith's novels, is founded on the life history of Caroline Norton, the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and herself a popular poet and novelist. Her husband sued her for divorce, naming the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, as

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respondent, but failed to win the suit. Later she was accused of having betrayed to a London newspaper a state secret, but after the novel was published this was proved to be false. To the subsequent editions the author prefixed this note: 'A lady of distinction for wit and beauty, the daughter of an illustrious Irish house, came under the shadow of a calumny. It has lately been examined and exposed as baseless. The story of "Diana of the Crossways" is to be read as fiction.' The first chapter of the work is in the author's most involved style, and any one desirous of becoming interested may well leave it for the last. It has been said of the heroine: '*Diana's* charming personality, her recklessness, her passion for *Dacier*, her life history, including the selling of the secret, were elements well within Meredith's power to combine without injuring our love for his heroine.'"

"The Egoist" is a study of the selfishness of a certain type of masculinity, and Meredith is said to have admitted that "the central figure of this work was modeled upon a person who had come under his observation." The novelist's other important works are "Evan Harrington," "Sandra Belloni," and "Vittoria," besides shorter tales and poems.

WHY MANUSCRIPTS ARE REJECTED

YOUNG writers who have on hand a large or even small collection of rejected manuscripts are fond of imagining some editorial conspiracy to blight budding genius. They may be surprized at being told that if the unknown author can not get his story published, it is entirely his own fault. This assertion is made by a writer in the New York *Sun* who set himself to find out the real cause of the antagonism between the aspiring author and the unsympathetic publisher. The faults which lead to the author's discomfiture may be classified, says this writer, under these three heads:

"To begin with the most common fault of all, the manuscript may be all right, the situations well described, and the dialog clever, but—no story.

"In the next group of failures are those manuscripts in which

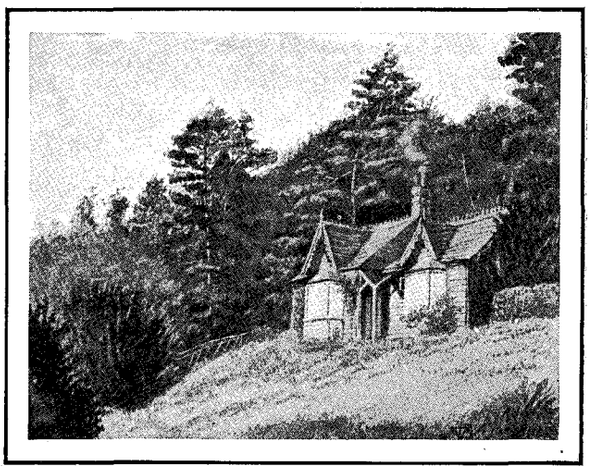
TALKING WITH THE LADIES.

His conversation as well as his style sparkled with epigram. This picture shows Sarah Grand on his left.

the story is there, but is not properly arranged or told. This is a fault which puts a manuscript just in the balance. Whether the editor thinks enough of it to bother further with it is largely a matter of the humor of the moment. It is very much like the hesitation of a person in buying something that is not quite what he wants, but which could be made to do by spending a little time and trouble on its alteration.

"The third class of failures is stories which are all right, but are not suited to the magazine to which they are sent. This is the cause of nine-tenths of the failures of inexperienced authors."

The one absolutely helpless case is the writer who has no story to tell, "but who can fill up fifteen pages of typewriting with a



THE CHALET NEAR BOXHILL,

The little house where Meredith did his writing.

mixture of dialog and incident that leads nowhere." To such a writer one magazine manuscript reader thus pays his respects:

"This sort of writer reminds me of a young fellow who applied for a job in a carpenter's shop and brought a perfectly smooth piece of board as a sample of what he could do. The carpenter asked him what it was for or what it fitted and found that it did not fit anything but was simply a beautifully smooth piece of work, planed and sandpapered, top, bottom, and sides.

"The carpenter told the young fellow to take it back home again and bring it to him next day with a mortise and tenon joint in it, or an O. G. panel on one side—anything to show what the work on it was for."

Another "reader" remarks:

"Some people do not seem to understand that the short story should be restricted to a single incident. If it is a story of adventure there must be only one adventure. If it is a love affair it must be only one episode in the courtship. If it is a character sketch it must deal with one trait of character only.

"There is no more common mistake made by would-be magazine-writers than to imagine that a short story is a condensed novel. A short story should be like a flash-light picture of a single stone being laid in a wall. The novel is a description of the whole building from cellar to roof."

Here is an example—

"To the writer was shown one short story, printed in *McClure's*, which was a first attempt on the part of its author. It had been changed four times, forty-eight superfluous words had been cut out by twos and threes at a time and six explanatory and argumentative letters had been exchanged between author and publisher before the final proof was passed.

"All this trouble over a 3,000-word story submitted by mail by an unknown author, who had never written anything before, and by a magazine that receives several hundred manuscripts a month and can command the best writers!

"Why? Because the story was there, and S. S. McClure knew it the moment he saw it and he rose to the bait like a pike. The author was one of his finds.

"'What is the particular element that you imply as so desirable when you speak of the story in a manuscript?' the writer asked Mr. McClure.

"'It must be human and there must be some motive in it,' he answered immediately. 'It may be cleverly written; but so are advertisements. Adventure and incident may be there, but if there

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is nothing human in it, no laughter will ever shake the reader's hand, no tear will ever fall upon the page.'"

One of the most common errors of the novice in authorship, it is said, is in sending his manuscripts to the wrong place. The farther he is from the right place in his selection, the longer he will probably have to wait for its return; and the delay, together with repeated refusals, are the most disheartening things the writer has to contend with. But here again the fault is the writer's own. We read:

"If a man had a patent churn to sell and went hawking it among the housewives on the West Side you would laugh at him and tell him to take it to the country and sell it to the farmers' wives. If he replied that the country was just the same as the city, all houses and people, you would laugh still louder at his folly. Yet the author who sends his manuscripts to the wrong place is just as misguided.

"The fir t thing that a new writer usually does is to send his story off to his favorite magazine or to the magazine that he hears most highly spoken of. All amateur actors want to play *Hamlet* from the start. The high-class, well-known magazines, like *Harper's*, have to wade through more trash than any others.

"'A story was submitted to me privately by a friend of mine,' said one reader. 'The author was a young lady who did not know that I was employed on a magazine. She thought it was the greatest thing that ever happened, that story of hers. Most authors think that about their first attempts.

"'She was in doubt whether to send it to *Harper's* or *The Century*, as she did not want to offend either of them by giving the other the refusal of it. After reading it over I advised her to try it on *The Waverly Magazine* first and not to expect any pay for it.

"'She has not spoken to me since, but I learned from a friend of hers that she sent it from one magazine to another for nearly two years, having to copy it again once or twice when it got shabby. The funny part of it was that she finally sent it to *The Waverly* and they used it.' . . . . . .

"The secret of the success of any magazine lies in its individuality. People come to recognize it as different from the others and they do not feel that any other magazine will take its place.

"What makes this individuality? The editor's power of selection, his ability to pick out the stories and articles that carry out his conception of what a magazine should be. If any old story would do for any old magazine, as some writers seem to imagine, what would become of this distinctive trait?

"Unless a writer who sends a story to a magazine has studied this peculiar touch that gives the magazine its character and has written something that fits in with it, he is simply wasting time and postage stamps. He may have made a beautiful churn, but the woman who lives in Central Park West does not think it fits into her ideas of what should be in her household."

The author often cries out that the editor will not tell him what is the matter with his story when it is rejected. The editor learns caution because he understands the psychology of authors. All are not alike, however, as the following shows:

"The editor of *The Popular Magazine* told the writer that he once made the mistake of telling a new writer what was the matter with his story.

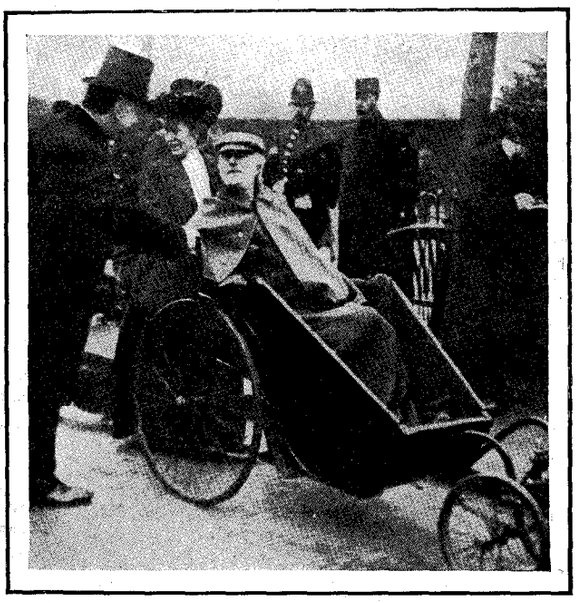
"The man seemed very modest and anxious to learn, and the editor told him the exact facts. Instead of being grateful for this expert criticism, which was valuable, the author of the story became abusive and told the editor that he had never printed such a good story in *The Popular*, which was a rotten magazine anyhow, and much more to the same effect. Such authors are hopeless, because they will never learn.

"John Thompson, editor of *Pearson's*, told the writer that one had to be more cautious about mentioning the defects in an author's stories to the author himself than one would be about remarking upon the defects in a woman's personal appearance if she asked you about it. In fact, he thought the author would be the more vindictive of the two.

"At the same time he had found, when he was sure that he was talking to the right sort of man, who would not be misunderstood, that he could put his finger on the weak spot in a story, and that more than once he had been rewarded by the author going home to think it over and bringing him just the kind of story he wanted."

TOLSTOY TROUBLING "THE OUTLOOK"

THE mischievous Louisville *Courier-Journal* is pleased to scent the smoke of warfare in the editorial rooms of *The Outlook*. It says that "the shock of an irresistible force clashing with an immovable body smites the ear." Mr. Roosevelt and Dr. Abbott are seen in "the throes of combat." Tolstoy is the bone of contention, and as this Southern daily sums up the case, "Mr. Roosevelt shouts that Tolstoy is all right as a novelist, but a faker, or words to that effect, as a moralist and philosopher." And Dr. Abbott stands up for the moralist and decries the novelist. "Look and tell us, our Xemina," cries *The Courier-Journal*, "go they far or come they near?" Mr. Roosevelt's goes so far as to call Count Tolstoy a moral pervert. It is evident, observes the Springfield *Republican*, "that Count Tolstoy tremendously offended Mr. Roosevelt by indorsing Mr. Bryan in the last Presidential campaign." Mr. Roosevelt calls the letter that Count Tolstoy wrote one of the "comic features" of the last political campaign; yet he declares that "it had a certain real interest as indicating Count



MR. MEREDITH IN HIS DONKEY-CHAIR.

The novelist was in the habit of taking daily exercise in this vehicle, and was out in it a day or two before his death. The east wind brought on a chill from which he never recovered.

Tolstoy's worth as a moral guide." Passing those sentences that deal with what is taken as the provoking cause of this editorial, we come (in the issue for May 15) to Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of the Russian as novelist and moralist:

"Count Tolstoy is a man of genius, a great novelist. 'War and Peace,' 'Anna Karénina,' 'The Cossacks,' 'Sebastopol,' are great books. As a novelist he has added materially to the sum of production of his generation. As a professional philosopher and moralist I doubt if his influence has really been very extensive among men of action; of course it has a certain weight among men who live only in the closet, in the library; and among the high-minded men of this type, who, because of their sheltered lives, naturally reject what is immoral, and do not have to deal with what is fantastic, in Tolstoy's teachings, it is probable that the really lofty side of these teachings gives them a certain sense of spiritual exaltation. But I have no question that whatever little influence Tolstoy has exerted among men of action has told, on the whole, for evil. I do not think his influence over men of action has been great, for I think he has swayed or dominated only the feeble folk and the fantastic folk. No man who possesses both robust common sense and high ideals, and who strives to apply both in actual living, is affected by Tolstoy's teachings, save as he is affected by the teachings of hundreds of other men in whose writings there are occasional truths mixt with masses of what is commonplace or

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erroneous. Strong men may gain something from Tolstoy's moral teachings, but only on condition that they are strong enough and sane enough to be repelled by those parts of his teachings which are foolish or immoral. Weak persons are hurt by the teachings. Still, I think that the mere fact that these weak persons are influenced sufficiently to be marred means that there was not in them a very great quantity of potential usefulness to mar. In the United States we suffer from grave moral dangers; but they are for the most part dangers which Tolstoy would neither perceive nor know how to combat. Moreover, the real and dreadful evils which do in fact share in his denunciation of and attack upon both good and evil are usually not evils which are of much moment among us. On the other hand, we are not liable to certain kinds of wickedness which there is real danger of his writings inculcating; for it is a lamentable fact that, as is so often the case with a certain type of mystical zealot, there is in him a dark streak which tells of moral perversion. That side of his teachings which is partially manifested in the revolting 'Kreutzer Sonata' can do exceedingly little damage in America, for it would appeal only to decadents; exactly as it could have come only from a man who, however high he may stand in certain respects, has in him certain dreadful qualities of the moral pervert."

Mr. Roosevelt's method, comments the Indianapolis *Star*, "exhibits one of the very worst vices that untrained literary workmanship almost inevitably displays; for he thinks that if he is about to bring one damning indictment against an institution or a person, he must first clear the way by conceding to the defendant pretty nearly everything of merit except that one offense." This method of procedure is called "an almost inseparable property of immature criticism, and it is certain to lead its experimenter into all sorts of reckless assertions, which are introduced with the idea that these concessions make the censure that much stronger." But Dr. Abbott, it is pointed out, "is too thoroughgoing a student and too experienced a critic to make the slightest positive assertion unless he knows it to be true and knows how he can prove it to be true." Dr. Abbott seems to be convinced that Tolstoy is not a great novelist. He proceeds to say so, tho he protests that it is "not his purpose either to confirm or to criticize Mr. Roosevelt's estimate:

"The interest in Tolstoy awakened by reading 'My Religion,' and subsequently his volume entitled 'What is to be Done,' which seemed to me to present vivid pictures of social ills, but neither a true diagnosis nor a true remedy, sent me to his novels, especially 'Anna Karénina' and 'War and Peace.' I shall not attempt a critique of either novel, nor of Tolstoy as a novelist, further than to say that these novels seemed and still seem to me to violate in a very striking manner the rule he subsequently laid down in 'My Religion'—we are 'to consider none as foolish or unworthy.' His characters, preeminently his women, are nearly all foolish or unworthy, or both. He is said to be a great 'realist.' I am not sure that I understand exactly what realism means; I am not even sure that those who use the phrase most freely could define it with accuracy. Nor do I know anything of Russian society except what I have learned from literature—travels, history, and novels. But Tolstoy's novels read as tho they were photographic pictures taken from life.

"But the photographer is also an artist; his art is shown, not by his invention, but by his selection. That Tolstoy describes correctly those aspects of Russian life which he selects for his description is probably true. That he has omitted in his selection other and nobler aspects is morally certain. To me it is incredible that all Russian society should be as decadent as are those phases which he has chosen to describe. . . . I do not recall upon his stage, tho I have not read all his novels, any woman whose intellect I can admire, as I do that of *Becky Sharp*, or whose charm attracts in spite of her follies, as does the charm of *Effie Deans* and *Beatrice Esmond*. Nor do I remember that he ever portrays a wifely love and a husband's loyalty. That peculiar form of love which binds husband and wife together by an imperishable bond which even death can not destroy, he knows nothing of. To me it seems the holiest love, save only that of a mother for her child. As Tolstoy sees it, at least in the form which he elects to describe, it is a sensuous passion, which will brook no restraint and has no endurance."

DOES THE WORLD OWE THE POET A LIVING?

WHEN poets in their misery die, shall their country be charged with blood-guiltiness? Mr. William Watson seems to think so, and in a letter to the London *Times* charges the English nation with responsibility for the death of John Davidson. England is indifferent to his death, Mr. Watson asserts, and just so she lets her other poets die if they choose, for "it is as possible as it was in the early days of Samuel Johnson for a genius capable of conferring luster on any age or country to live in obscurity and cruel neglect and to die at last of the accumulated fury of a lifetime." A good deal of comment on the general economic question of supporting poets has been evoked both in England and also in this country by Mr. Watson's letter. To his virtual proposition that support should be given in some form by the public or possibly by the State, the London *Spectator* replies that such support might remove the poet's incentive to work—a reply that rouses the wrath of Mr. Chesterton, who treats it thus in *The Illustrated London News* (May 8):

"When *The Spectator* answers Mr. Watson by saying that most probably if poets got pensions they would be lazy and not write, I venture, in the case of a society like ours and a paper like *The Spectator*, to call the remark 'cheek.' The society in which we live and of which *The Spectator* is so solid and placid a prop, may be said, without exaggeration, to be based on the idea that men with much money can be trusted to work well. That is the whole defense, and the only defense, of our oligarchy, of the vast salaries and the vast estates. We are warned that if one miserable poet gets three hundred a year he will cease singing. In that case the governors who get thousands a year ought to cease governing. The orators ought to cease orating; the financiers ought to cease financing; the great bankers must be thinking only of dividends and never of economics; the great landlords must be thinking only of the rent and never of the land. This theory of the soporific power of money, true or false, is utterly subversive of the whole system of England; that venerable object, the stake in the country, becomes a deadly and even derisive object, like the stake driven through a suicide. This revolutionary spirit in *The Spectator* alarms me. I can not promise to go all lengths with so explosive an organ of opinion, if it really proposes, without warning or compensation, upon the pure principle that money is a dangerous drug, to strip all young aristocrats of their allowances or all dukes of their private parks."

Mr. Chesterton is willing to concede the tenability of the "implied obligation in a people to sustain, in no illiberal spirit, the poets who express the people." But that also throws an obligation upon the poets to *express* the people. He continues:

"The contract is rightly kept vague and elastic; we will not dictate the poetry, nor should the poet dictate the pension. But the contract, tho unwritten, is fundamental. Because I can not express my feelings when I am in love with a woman, I owe gratitude and help to Robert Burns, who can express them for me. But because I pay Burns for expressing his love for a woman (which I feel, but can not express), it does not follow that I need pay him if he expresses his love for a she-rhinoceros, a sentiment which I do not feel, and do not even wish to feel. I admire the sky spangled with stars, but I can not praise it; Shelley can do it for me. But if Shelley takes to praising the skin spotted with smallpox, then I have to tell him, gently but firmly, that I not only can not praise, but do not admire. The breach between the people and the poets has been bad for both; the people have gone without inspiration and the poets without applause. But the error was in the poets as well as the people, and certainly it was not absent from John Davidson. He chose, in his last stages, to praise inhuman and monstrous things, tyranny and chaos, which the heart of mankind hates forever—things in the highest and most serious sense incredible. It is partly that which chokes the channel between man and the modern poets. The real poet is the man who says what men can not say—but not what men can not believe."

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CURRENT POETRY

In Memory of Swinburne

BY ALFRED NOYES

(Vale, vale, in æternum, vale!)

I.

April whispers—"Canst thou, too, die,
Lover of life and lover of mine?"
April, queen over earth and sky,
Yearns, and her trembling lashes shine:
Master in song, good-by, good-by,
Down to the dim sea-line.

II.

"This is my singing season," he cried,
"April, what sweet new song do you bring?"
April came and knelt at his side
Breathing a song too great to sing—
Death!—and the dark cage-door swung wide:
Seaward the soul took wing.

III.

Sleep, on the breast of thine old-world lover,
Sleep, by thy "fair green-girdled" sea!
There shall thy soul with the sea-birds hover,
Free of the deep as their wings are free,
Free; for the grave-flowers only cover
This, the dark cage of thee.

IV.

Thee, the storm-bird, nightingale-souled,
Brother of Sappho, the seas reclaim!
Age upon age have the great waves rolled
Mad with her music, fierce and aflame;
Thee, thee too, shall their glory enfold
Lit with thy snow-winged fame.

V.

Back thro' the years fleets the sea-bird's wing:
Sappho, of old time, once—ah, hark!
So did he love her of old and sing!
Listen, he flies to her, back thro' the dark!
Sappho, of old time, once!—Yea, Spring
Calls him home to her, hark!

VI.

Sappho, long since, in the years far sped,
Sappho, I loved thee! Did I not seem
Fosterling only of earth? I have fled,
Fled to thee, sister. Time is a dream!
Shelley is here with us! Death lies dead!
Ah, how the bright waves gleam.

VII.

Wide was the cage-door, idly swinging,
April touched me and whispered "Come":
Out and away to the great deep winging,
Sister, I flashed to thee over the foam;
Out to the sea of Eternity, singing
"Mother, thy child comes home."

. . . . . .

VIII.

Ah, but how shall we welcome May
Here where the wing of song droops low,
Here by the last green swinging spray
Brushed by the sea-bird's wings of snow,
We that gazed on his glorious way
Out where the great winds blow?

IX.

April whispers—"Canst thou, too, die,
Lover of life and lover of mine?"
April, conquering earth and sky,
Yearns, and her trembling lashes shine:
Master in song, good-by, good-by,
Down to the dim sea-line.

—*The Nation* (New York).

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BUCHANAN'S FAREWELL NOT SO PATHETIC

GEN. HORATIO C. KING, whose father was one of President Buchanan's closest friends and advisers, denies the pathetic story of the President's retirement quoted in these pages a few weeks ago from *The Review of Reviews*. He did not "drive to the Baltimore and Ohio station with his bags piled upon the driver's seat," it seems. No "old, white, haggard face peered out of the window," with no one to give it "a friendly greeting." The General denies the story that there was "no escort" and "seemingly no regret at his departure." He writes:

"Mr. Buchanan did not leave Washington until the 9th of March, five days after the inauguration, according to his reliable biographer, G. Ticknor Curtis, with his niece, Miss Harriet Lane, and the other members of his household. Upon his expected return, a citizens' meeting in Lancaster appointed a committee of his neighbors and friends to accompany him on his way home. These gentlemen, with a small military escort, went to the Washington depot with him. There were also present such members of his cabinet who had remained in Washington, among whom was my honored father, Horatio King, who was in the last and loyal body of his advisers, all of whom held Mr. Buchanan in the highest respect and esteem. I have heard from my father's lips the statement that the last words of farewell spoken by the Ex-president to him, as he grasped his hand, with a sigh, were, 'Oh, Mr. King, I am so relieved and glad that my administration has ended without bloodshed.' At Barnum's hotel, in Baltimore, he received a large number of friends, was serenaded, and responded in felicitous terms. The Baltimore City Guards tendered its services and escorted him to Lancaster. At York and other points on the road there were other demonstrations of popular welcome and at Columbia he was met by a delegation of 150 citizens of Lancaster and reached his home city amid the firing of canon, pealing of bells and a procession which preceded him seated in an open barouche drawn by four gray horses through the streets of the city. In the article from which I have quoted is the further statement that 'His term closed with a divided nation and his own party disrupted and himself blamed for conditions

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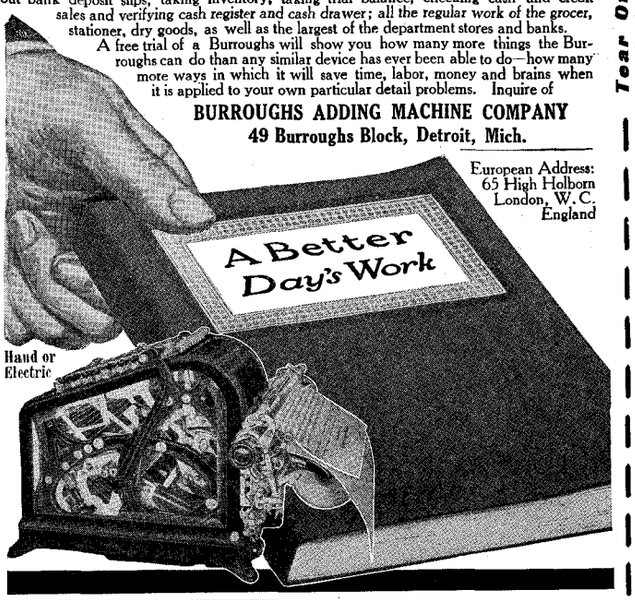

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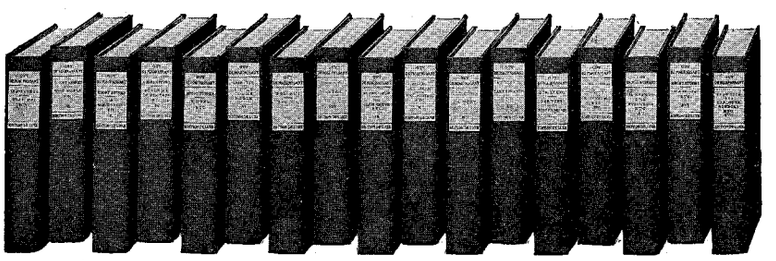

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A WOMAN IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

THE fast approaching summer-camping season makes the entertaining experience of a New York woman as an Adirondack camper particularly useful, as well as amusing. She tells her story in the New York *Sun* thus:

Five years ago I spent the summer camping in the Adirondacks, and again last summer. On our first trip the cost was something like $50 a month for the two of us. Last summer it was less, and we had just as good an outing. . . .

My husband hasn't the very best health, and every few years he has to lay off for a few months and rest up. That was the reason for our first trip to the Adirondacks.

As I had to do all the buying I know just what the outfit costs. At first I thought of renting the two tents which my husband said were necessary, but on finding that the rent was from $1.50 to $3 a week, while the cost of the same tent new was only from $4.50 to $10, I decided to buy outright.

Three dollars would have bought all the utensils we needed, but as we were keeping house in a flat I simply borrowed from my own kitchen. Besides five ten-cent pie plates I took three tin cups, three knives and as many forks, teaspoons and tablespoons, two frying-pans, a broiler, two kettles and two coffee-pots.

Having taken points from my husband's descriptions of a former camping trip, I decided that beyond the few articles of canned food I was able to pack in with the tents and our clothes it would be as cheap and less trouble to buy them at the village nearest our camp. This proved to be true.

In selecting clothes for the expedition I followed the advice of the salesman in the camping-supply store. He told me to take as few things as possible, but be sure to have them warm and durable. Besides two good rubber blankets, he advised taking two pairs of my thickest wool blankets.

For myself I took a heavy bicycle skirt, two sets of wool combination suits, three pairs of heavy golf stockings, two woolen shirtwaists, a sweater and the coat to my last winter suit. My husband had about the same in the way of underwear and the addition of an extra pair of trousers.

We had neither pillows nor mattresses, as my husband and the salesman agreed that a thick layer of balsam boughs would be made as comfortable a bed and would be much easier to get.

We were able to reduce expenses by sharing the cost of a guide with friends who camped with us. The round trip to Long Lake, where we camped, cost us about $15 apiece and was well worth it if judged by the time it took and the number of times we changed our mode of travel. Railroad, steamboat, rowboat

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and stage was the way we took it. Tho rough, it was enjoyable.

We were lucky in securing a guide who not only could cook but could cook deliciously. "Choke Dog" was his specialty, and he was fond of bragging that people who had employed him previous summers often came twenty miles to get another taste of this delicacy.

The food with this surprizing name I learned at our first meal was nothing more or less than a sort of griddle cake made by mixing meal, flour, baking powder, salt, a few eggs and water all in the proper proportions and cooked quickly with plenty of fat and eaten while hot with butter and sirup. As made by our guide they certainly were delicious, tho I have never been able to make it taste the same way down here.

The writer pauses to give a "few hints about camping that all women should know." We read:

The first is that tho such camping does not involve any great degree of hardship it will entail much discomfort if they put appearance before comfort. Old clothes, especially old shoes, should be taken.

Another point that a woman would do well to remember is that getting up a bit late is to be encouraged in the camp. At first we used to be up with the lark, but we soon saw the wisdom of being lazy enough to get another nap. In the early morning before the sun is well up in the heavens I don't know of any place which is as cold, dripping and dreary a solitude as the Adirondacks.

If a woman has been so placed that she has never had to make a fire or do her own housework, then it would be well for her at least to learn to make a fire. For cooking purposes a fire should always be built in such a way as to front the lake. There is always a breeze from that direction, and facing it prevents the smoke from blowing in your eyes.

On our trip last summer we had an exceptionally good fireplace. It had sides built by the guide by piling stones in rows five feet apart. These sides were about a foot high, and after the flames had died down, leaving a bed of fiery coals, we could place green sticks across on which we set our frying-pan and other cooking utentils.

Last summer one of my first undertakings was to store a lot of dry kindling where the rain couldn't reach it. I had learned the necessity for it on our previous expedition. I was also careful to take two galvanized-iron pails for camp use and four pillow slips which I stuffed with balsam needles for pillows. The pails were about the only commodity we found

FOUND OUT
A Trained Nurse Discovered Its Effect.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion.

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

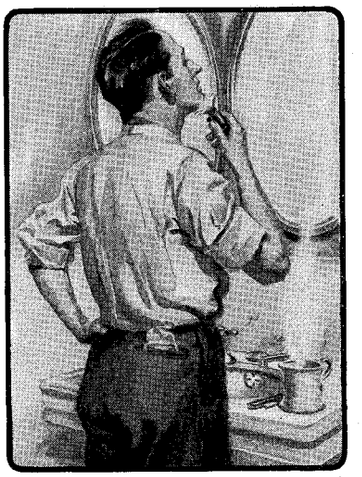
"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observe a curious fact about Postum used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled 15 or 20 minutes after boiling begins and served with cream, then it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



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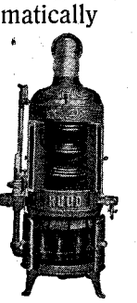

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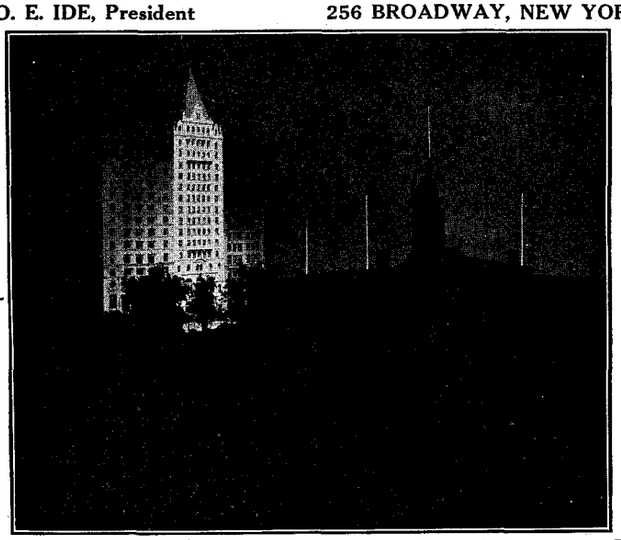

Clean as a Hound's Tooth.—*Brooklyn Eagle*
Communicate with the Home Office or the nearest agent.

to be cheaper to take with us than to buy at the nearest village.

As to food, that depends on the taste of the campers and what is to be had at the village store. I have always been with people who were hungry enough to eat anything and as a rule everything that was set before them.

Both summers we caught all the fish we could eat, and of course they are too delicious to be compared to any fish to be had down here. During that first expedition there was one buck killed and we had venison and to spare. This last time my husband contented himself with small game. He didn't like the look in that buck's eyes when it was dying any better than I did its flesh after it was cooked.

While a large part of the Adirondacks belongs to private parties the State owns a lot, and tho it is against the State law to build a permanent camp on this land tenting is encouraged. We were on State land, as were several tenting parties we met during the season.

NEW PICTURE OF CIVIL-WAR PRISONS

CAPT. J. OGDEN MURRAY, one of the few remaining Confederate officers who were imprisoned at Fort Delaware, has recently written a history of his prison experiences. A writer in the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* quotes some graphic chapters of Captain Murray's book which gives one new pictures of some Civil-War prisons. At one time, after living for months close to starvation, a report came that they were to be exchanged. We quote further from *The Commercial-Appeal:*

"A brutal Federal officer was sent there," says Captain Murray, "to hold roll-call. The men fell in line," he continues, "eagerly that afternoon, each asking God in a silent prayer that his name be called. I have looked into the faces of men in line before battle, when defeat seemed inevitable. I have seen the joy of victory take the place of doubt, but never in all my life did I witness joy so perfect as in the faces of men whose names were called, nor wo so abject as on the faces of those whose names were passed over."

About the time the poor prisoners' hopes were beyond expression, Federal officers ordered the roll-call to stop and they were returned to the walls of torture, where they were kept until August 20. Then 550 of the strongest were taken out into the open, marched down to an old hulk of a ship named *Crescent City* and packed below the water-line, where imperfect ventilation and vile odors of tar and grease caused many to faint and give up all hopes of ever seeing their homes or loved ones again.

Finally the *Crescent City* set sail. Her destination was unknown to the prisoners. The Federal guards spurred their hopes by telling them they were to be taken to Charleston harbor and exchanged as soon as the officers could reach an agreement.

At night they tied up under the guns of Fort Munroe. Next day they set sail again and never stopt until the ship grounded on a sandbar off Folly's Island. The officers of the ship were not familiar with the waters they were sailing in and seemed perfectly helpless. Col. Van Manning, who by chance had crept up on the deck of the ship to see what the trouble was, went below and reported. He and Captain Mur-

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ray began making plans for escape. Colonel Manning had been commander of the Third Arkansas and was considered one of the bravest men in the Confederacy. He suggested that the old Confederate prisoners overpower the officers of the ship, then capture the guards in charge, who were from the 110th Ohio regiment. After a general discussion it was agreed that Captain Murray and Col. Manning, accompanied by a number of other prisoners, would rush upon the deck and demand that the ship be turned over to them.

Others were to remain at the foot of the ladder leading to the prison quarters to prevent any of the soldiers on guard from coming that way. The rush was made, and, much to their surprize, the commander of the ship readily consented to surrender.

Arrangements were under way to place the officers in irons when signals from Federal gunboats were heard. Then the officers of the ship turned, and, calling the soldiers, ordered Col. Manning and the rest of them driven back into the hold of the boat. If they refused to go they were ordered shot and thrown overboard.

It was twelve hours before the *Crescent City* got off the bar, and during all this time the prisoners were without food or water.

Some days later the ship dropt anchor in Charleston harbor, where the prisoners were informed that they were "to be placed on Morris Island under fire of the Confederate guns in retaliation for the Federal prisoners held in Charleston prisons." They were transferred to two dismantled ships and later imprisoned in a stockade in charge of negro soldiers. We read further:

"The trip from the ships to the stockade was terrible," Captain Murray says. "It was so hot, and as many of the prisoners had been weakened by starvation, they fell down, being unable to walk further. The negro soldiers were ordered to make them get up or run a bayonet through their bodies. Many of the stronger officers picked up their sick comrades and carried them on their backs to the stockades."

The stockade was laid off between Waggoner's and Gregg's batteries—Waggoner in the rear and Gregg in the front. It was in exact line of the guns of Fort Sumter. To the left of Gregg's battery was a mortar battery; next to this was what the Federals called an iron battery; farther to the left, facing Charleston, was a large gun the Federals named "Swamp Angel," and off to the right of the camp was a fleet of monitors with their guns trained to sweep the stockade. . . . . .

On the second day after the prisoners were confined in the stockade the battle opened. Shells fell uncomfortably close to them and caused the negro soldiers to cry out with fear. Every man thought he would be killed by his own guns, but after the battle it was learned the Confederates knew the men were held there to keep them from shelling the city of Charleston, and got so good a range they overshot the stockade, playing havoc among the Federal camps.

During October the same year the Confederate government demanded that the prisoners be removed from Morris Island, or they would take the same number of Federal officers from the Charleston prisons and place them in range of the Federal guns. This last threat brought the Federal officers to time. The Confederate prisoners were taken back to the shipwrecked hulks on the island and kept there thirty-six hours before another boat arrived to carry them to Fort Pulaski. Here they were placed in charge of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York regiment.

"A bully lot of fellows," says Captain Murray. These men had been in real battles and knew the life of a soldier was a hell on earth. The guards placed over the prisoners in Fort Pulaski often stuck loaves of bread on their bayonets, and holding them above the prison walls, would dare any rebel to take it off.

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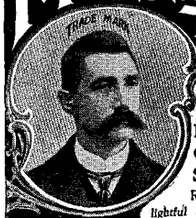

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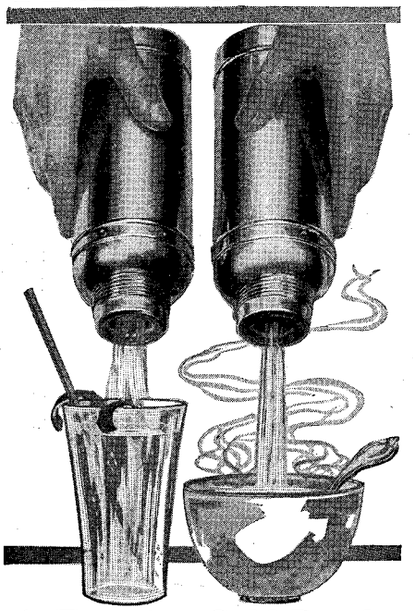

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"Of course we got it," says Captain Murray, "because after a little while we found the dare was a bluff and that the bread was intended for us.

"The officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York were also good to us," continues Captain Murray. "One time the commissary department of the Federals refused to accept several pounds of spoiled coffee. Rather than throw it away, the Federal officers gave it to us. Another time privates were sent to a nearby stream to fish. We got a whole barrel and had more to eat than we had been used to since taken prisoners."

SHEAR WIT

Fruitless Fame.—"What is your member of Congress noted for?"

"Well," answered Farmer Corntossel, "around here he's mostly noted for arguments that won't go down and seeds that won't come up."—*Washington Star*

Answered.—"What happens when a man's temperature goes down as far as it can go?"

"He has cold feet, ma'am."—*Christian Register.*

A Proviso.—BRIDE—"Here is a telegram from papa."

BRIDEGROOM (eagerly)—"What does he say?"

BRIDE (reads)—"Do not return and all will be forgiven."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

A Precaution.—LADY—"Will you send this rug on approval?"

SALESMAN—"Certainly, ma'am."

LITTLE GIRL (who is with her mother)—"Hadn't you better tell him to be sure and get it there on time, mamma? You know we give the party tomorrow night."—*Life.*

Impossible.—"But why don't you believe that I have a friend who is much more beautiful than I am?"

"Because it is impossible that she should be your friend if she is really more beautiful than you."—*Comic Cuts.*

Where Ignorance is Bliss.—MISTRESS—"Look here, Susan, I can write my name in the dust upon this table!"

SUSAN—"Ah, mum, there's nothing like eddication, is there, mum?"—*Comic Cuts.*

Very Unusual.—FIRST PHYSICIAN—"Any unusual symptoms about that last case of yours?"

SECOND PHYSICIAN—"Yes, he paid me fifty dollars on account yesterday."—*Jewish Ledger.*

Mind-reading.—CHARLIE LOVEDAY—"Um—ah—er—er—er! He! he——

JEWELER (to his assistant)—"Bring that tray of engagement rings here, Henry.—*Tit-Bits.*

In Character.—BUTCHER—"What can I send up to-day, Mrs. Styles?"

MRS. STYLES—"Send me a leg of mutton, and be sure that it is from a black sheep; we are in mourning, you know."—*Jewish Ledger.*

Secrets.—"I'm sure," said the interviewer, "the public would be interested to know the secret of your success."

"Well, young man," replied the captain of industry, "the secret of my success has been my ability to keep it a secret."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Why Not?—MOTHER—"Just run upstairs, Tommy, and fetch baby's nightgown."

TOMMY—"Don't want to."

MOTHER—"Oh, well, if you're going to be unkind to your new little sister, she'll put on her wings and fly back to heaven."

TOMMY—"Then let her put on her wings and fetch her nightgown."—*Technical World.*

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BUT—when the tire is cured, ridges are sometimes formed INSIDE which magnify into *hidden defects.* These cause blowouts and trouble. One moulded tire may last 1,500 miles—the next one perhaps 12,000 to 15,000. You always gamble when you buy a "moulded" tire.

"Wrapped tread" tires are wrapped on an iron core and then cured on an air bag (heavy inner tube). They are wrapped with a strong tape on the outside instead of being put in an iron mould. The air bag, when the expansion comes, smooths out any *hidden defects.*

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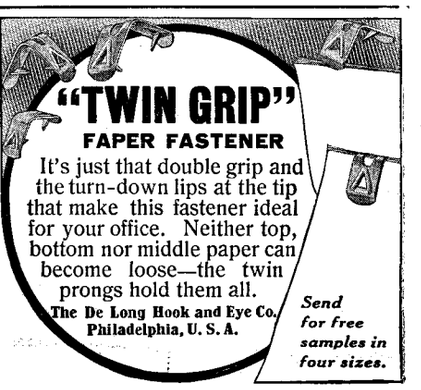
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His Promise.—COLLECTOR—"You promise to pay this bill every time I call. When are you going to do so? I'm getting tired of coming up here week after week. Please remember that time is money."

OWITT—"I know it and I intend paying you—in time."—*New York Mail.*

What's in a Name?—One of the anecdotes which Andrew Carnegie is fond of telling concerns a crabbed bachelor and an aged spinster, who one day found themselves at a concert. The selections were apparently entirely unfamiliar to the gentleman, but when Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was begun he pricked up his ears. "That sounds familiar," he exclaimed. "I'm not very strong on those classical pieces, but that's very good. What is it?" The spinster cast down her eyes. "That," she told him, demurely, "is the 'Maiden's Prayer.'"—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Rose Trust.—D. BROKE, '12—"Send a dozen roses to this address."

SALESMAN—"Yes, sir."

D. B.—"Will you trust me?"

S.—"Certainly."

D. B.—"Then make it two dozen."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Two Ways.—MISS BOSTON—"The picture was badly hung."

MISS CONCORD—"And yet very well executed."—*Judge.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 14.—The Italian Ministry of Marine decides to build four *Dreadnoughts* and scout cruisers, the cost being estimated at $52,800,000.

Representatives of British, German, and French bankers meet in Berlin and arrange a settlement of pending controversies concerning Chinese railroad concessions.

May 17.—Five more men are hanged in Constantinople for complicity in the recent rebellion.

The Cuban budget, it is announced, will reach $29,000,000, leaving a deficit of $2,000,000, which it is expected to cover by the profits from the National Lottery Bill, passed by the Cuban Congress.

May 18.—George Meredith, the English novelist, dies in England.

May 20.—The members of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies take the oath of office in the presence of the Sultan in Constantinople.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 17.—The House adopts a resolution asking the Attorney-General for information about the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

President Taft receives Pedro Gonzales, Nicaragua's special envoy to settle the Emery claim.

May 18.—Many appointments to federal offices are made by the President: those of William Williams for Commissioner of Immigration at New York, and William S. Washburn for Civil Service Commissioner, and Walter E. Clark for Governor of Alaska, are among the most important.

May 19.—Attorney-General Wickersham announces at Washington that a test law case will be made of the decision of Secretary Wilson that it is a violation of the Pure Food Law to use the bleaching process in making flour.

GENERAL

May 14.—The National Episcopal Congress closes its sessions at Boston.

May 15.—Sixty persons are reported injured in four railroad wrecks in Missouri, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

May 17.—An advance of 10 per cent. in wages is announced by the leading independent steel manufacturers, to take effect June 1. These same manufacturers made a cut of 10 per cent. on April 1.

May 19.—President Taft pays tribute to the soldiers of the North and South alike at the unveiling of a bronze shaft to General Hartranft and the Pennsylvania volunteers at Petersburg, Va.

May 20.—The Philippine General Assembly again calls the attention of Congress to the desire of the Filipinos for independence.

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Your kitchen is really incomplete without a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove.

Not only does this stove do anything that any other stove will do, but it does it quicker, better, at less cost for fuel, with less trouble to you *and all without perceptibly raising the temperature of the kitchen.*

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NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

for summer cooking. Note the CABINET TOP for warming dishes and keeping cooked food hot. Also the drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils, and bars for holding towels—features entirely new to oil-stoves. It is as substantial in appearance and as efficient in practice as the modern steel coal range. In convenience it far surpasses any other stove. Three sizes. Can be had with or without Cabinet Top. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

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BOSTON, MASS.

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It is our aim to give to customers of this house a *better* service than is given by any other bond house in America*

Between bond houses of recognized standing there is little choice—except in point of the *service* they give their customers.

Their integrity may be the same—their standing the same—values they offer may be the same to the fraction of a cent—the bonds themselves may be the same—and yet though all these essentials of the purchase may be the same—there *is* a difference between bond houses.

A difference so important that it is enough to make the customer prefer to deal with *one* bond house even though other bond houses may be offering exactly the same bonds and same values.

That difference is service. It's the way the men in the bond-house take care of your orders—the *way* the house and its men interest themselves in your interests. It's the care and earnestness with which they learn your needs in investments. It's the skill and real interest with which they strive to fit your needs. That is "*service.*"

To you, the investor—*service* of this sort means greater convenience and confidence. And it means greater satisfaction—but it means even more than that. Even where bonds and prices are the same, this better, closer, more *earnest* service often produces for you advantages that you can figure in terms of dollars and cents.

In giving this kind of service to customers of long standing, we have gained experience which enables us to give to the *new* customer the kind of service, satisfaction and values that will lead to make him deal with this house, in preference to houses of equal standing.

We speak here in broad, firm principles. But we will be very glad indeed to discuss the matter with you in greater detail if you will let us know that you are interested.

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* Write for Circular K. Among other municipal and public utility bonds which we have secured for our customers, we own and offer the entire issue $1,600,000 of five per cent. bonds of the State of Durango, Mexico, secured by pledges of all revenue of the state. No Mexican state has ever been known to delay or default in the payment of its obligations. A highly conservative estimate at a price to pay an income of 5.20% if the bonds run to maturity, or 5.40% an average life of 10¾ years. We cite this as an example of the character and strength of securities we supply to our clients. We may, however, recommend to you some other bond after we are acquainted with your investment needs.

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THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

DIVERSITY IN INVESTMENTS

One of the large New-York bond-houses advises that, even in so wide a field as well-tried bonds, careful investors "should follow more or less closely a systematic policy of diversification," by which funds will be distributed over different classes of bonds and different communities. The field to select from is now so wide that there is no need of confining one's investments to a single issue or a single community. By diversity of investments additional protection is provided. The two principal advantages of this method are thus specifically stated by this house:

First. Unforeseen conditions, which may temporarily weaken bonds of a property in a given locality, are not likely to affect other securities which the investor holds, so that the safety of his fortune and the income which it yields are not appreciably impaired or inconvenience caused.

Second. Through diversification the investor can obtain a higher average yield with the same degree of safety. This fact has led many investors in recent years to diversify their investments where formerly their fortune was confined to a very few, in some cases two or three, standard issues. Owing to the increased cost of living and the resulting necessity of larger incomes, these investors have consulted their investment bankers for some method of increasing their income without impairment of safety. Diversification has been the solution.

In a recent circular, this house presents a specific plan of diversification that is "calculated to afford the widest distribution, coupled with safety and the highest average yield consistent therewith." Investors are advised to distribute their investments over three classes of bonds, as follows:

CLASS I. Invest one-third in municipal and railroad bonds which are legal for savings-banks and trustees in New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. This amount may again be divided into thirds: part going into municipals, part into first-mortgage railroads, and part into other underlying railroads.

CLASS II. Invest one-third in municipal and railroad bonds of assured safety and market, but which yield more liberally than Class I.

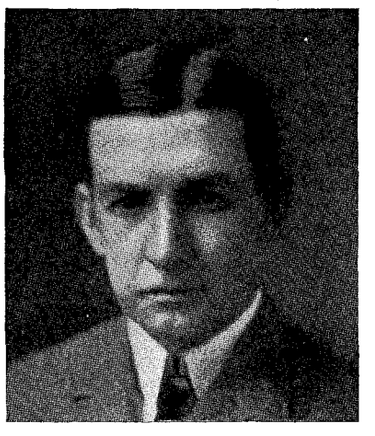
CLASS III. Invest one-third in public-utility bonds of assured value. Of this amount, one-half may be placed in marketable first-mortgage bonds of transportation, lighting, and power properties which have demonstrated their stability and earning-power. The other half may be placed in similar issues, including telephone and irrigation bonds, of much narrower market but higher yield which are purchased with a view to holding to maturity.

A writer in *Success* discusses this matter from a similar point of view, somewhat more in detail:

"The conditions which may cause one kind of bond to depreciate, and yet not practically affect another kind are many. For example, the public-service corporations in a certain city may be subjected to investigation for municipal ownership, or be involved in political entanglements as is often the case. This has an effect both on the value and the marketability of the bonds issued by these corporations. In other cities public service corporation bonds may be booming and municipal and railroad bonds may at that time be enjoying a period of high prices and be much in demand.

"One plan to avoid such complications is to divide the investments into three parts. One third may be devoted to municipal and railroad bonds which are legal for savings-banks in those States, such as New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, which have the most rigorous laws safeguarding the investment of savings-bank funds. The income from these bonds is necessarily small but absolutely safe. A second third of the investment may be in railroad and municipal bonds, that are safe and marketable but which produce a higher income. The last third of the investment may be divided in public service, industrial, and irrigation bonds scattered about in different localities. Then if the public-service corporations of one community are affected, the value of those other communities will not be disturbed. It is also a good plan not to put too much money in one issue of bonds. One well-known investment expert places from five thousand to ten thousand dollars as the maximum to be put in any single issue."

JOSEPH T. TALBERT,
President of the Chicago Clearing House.



CHARLES G. DAWES,
Formerly Comptroller of the Currency; now President of Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago.

From the "Bankers Magazine."

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UTILITY BONDS AND STEAM-RAILROAD BONDS

Public-utility bonds, not being as well known for investment purposes as steam-railroad bonds, frequently sell at lower prices when other things are equal. This may be true, even when they offer to investors better security. A writer in a recent number of *Moody's Magazine* has said on this subject:

"Records show that the *discriminating* selection of stocks and bonds in public-utility companies has, during the past ten years, proven the most profitable and safe kind of investment which can be found. *The best* of them being based on public franchises, located in growing communities and serving to the community light, heat, or power, which is an absolute necessity, are in a far stronger position than a number of other lines of productive effort."

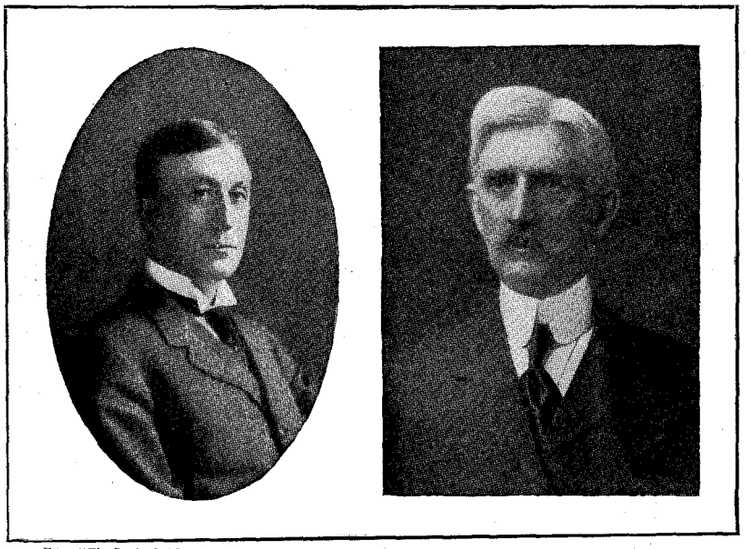
The important point here is knowing how to discriminate in this field of investment. That is more than the average person can do. He therefore needs the advice of an expert, but this he will find in a banking-house making a specialty of investments of this class.

In *The Financial Chronicle* of April 10, was presented a table comparing the earnings of street and electric railways for the last two years which has a bearing on this topic. The purpose was to show what the effect of trade depression had been upon these properties, and especially whether the great loss sustained by the steam roads had been duplicated by the other roads. The table demonstrates that street and electric railways suffered much less severely than did steam roads, while in some instances there was lack of evidence of any depression at all.

It is in the larger cities that these earnings have held up so remarkably well. In smaller industrial localities, where closed shops have thrown many of the population into idleness, street roads have suffered, but in general the showing is distinctly favorable to street as compared with steam roads. The peculiar strength of these roads lies in the fact that they take care of a passenger service rather than a freight service; and passenger service "is much slower by far to feel the effects of trade stagnation than freight service." People accustomed to riding "do not readily give up the habit, unless sorely pinched." Another reason for the good showing is that electric railways often parallel steam roads, and the fare being cheaper the public takes the electric road as a matter of economy, and thus the latter profits at the expense of the steam road. The table in *The Financial Chronicle* presents comparative figures of gross and net earnings for 1907 and 1908 for 203 roads or systems. The result is summarized as follows:

"These show aggregate gross earnings for the twelve months of 1908 of $280,262,681, against $278,387,557 for the twelve months of 1907 and aggregate net earnings of $117,441,782, against $114,406,399. Two things attract attention, namely, the magnitude of the totals, the amount of the gross approaching the 300-million mark, and the fact that both gross and net earnings show an increase in 1908 and not a decrease. The increase is small, to be sure, being only 0.67 per cent. in the case of the former and 2.65 per cent. in the latter, but what is noteworthy is that there should have been any increase at all in such a very bad year as 1908. We may contrast this showing with that for the steam railroads for the same two calendar years. In our issue of March 13 we brought together the figures for all the steam roads in the country from which we had been able to procure returns, comprizing altogether 200,000 miles of line, and found that gross earnings had been reduced no less than $301,749,724, or almost 12 per cent., and net earnings $53,371,196, or over 7 per cent. Compared with this great shrinkage in revenues on the steam roads, the showing for the electric roads, revealing a small gain, is certainly very striking.

"In addition to the roads which have furnished returns of both gross and net earnings, 29 other roads have favored us with comparative figures of gross but not with their net earnings. Adding these on,



From "The Banker's Magazine."

DAVID R. FORGAN,
President National City Bank, Chicago.

EDWIN A. POTTER,
President American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago.

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These bonds are farm liens of the most conservative class. Some are Municipal obligations. The interest rate—six per cent—is larger than one can now obtain on any large class of equal security. The bonds are issued in serial maturities, and in denominations as low as $100.

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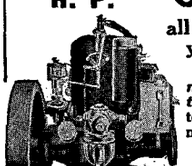

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181 La Salle Street, CHICAGO

the number of roads is increased to 232 and the total of the gross raised to $325,409,963 in 1908 and to $321,712,120 in 1907. The fact of an increase still remains, and the ratio of gain is found to be a trifle better than in the case of the roads reporting both gross and net. The percentage of addition in this instance is 1.15 per cent."

ACTIVITY IN THE BUILDING TRADE

Financial and commercial papers, in their comments on improvements in trade, all note a renewal of activity in building. *Bradstreet's* has obtained reports from 95 cities in this country which show a grand total of permits for the month of March of $80,617,770, which indicates an increase of 46 per cent. over February of this year and of 82 per cent. over March of last year. Only 22 of these 95 cities show decreases for March as compared with March of last year. From its table of these 95 cities are selected the cities named below, with reports for March this year compared with February and with percentages of gain or loss as compared with March, 1908:

	March. 1909	*Inc.*	*Dec.*	*February.* 1909
Atlanta, Ga.	$471,828	65.8	....	$506,784
Augusta, Ga.	80,653	283.8	....	15,944
Baltimore, Md.	587,465	51.3	....	225,765
Birm'gh'm, Ala.	158,847	23.4	....	182,840
Bridgep't, Conn.	205,145	120.4	....	234,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	664,000	49.5	....	389,000
Ced'r R'pids, Iowa	106,000	41.3	....	104,000
Chat'an'ga, Tenn.	86,910	....	23.2	100,780
Chicago, Ill.	8,145,800	68.6	....	5,159,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.	839,500	126.7	....	397,625
Clevel'nd, Ohio.	1,165,983	56.3	....	544,390
Col'mbus, Ohio.	636,768	112.0	....	110,484
Dallas, Tex.	424,014	289.0	....	241,101
Denver, Col.	1,046,750	16.0	....	819,948
Des Moines, Iowa.	115,775	....	27.6	54,025
Detroit, Mich.	934,000	40.0	....	772,300
Duluth, Minn.	260,309	79.3	....	404,625
Ft. Worth, Tex.	104,180	10.6	....	121,930
Gr'nd R'pds, Mich.	201,000	123.3	....	63,046
Harrisb'g, Pa.	188,225	168.5	....	145,250
Indi'nap'lis, Ind.	693,275	....	25.3	312,710
Jersey City, N.J.	403,726	104.5	....	273,161
Kansas City, Mo.	1,708,953	134.6	....	831,525
Kansas City, Kan.	64,530	39.6	....	78,640
Lawrence, Mass.	525,000	621.3	....	59,600
Lincoln, Neb.	172,100	6.8	....	86,110
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,154,700	14.8	....	584,470
Louisville, Ky.	345,466	....	15.0	100,401
Lynn, Mass.	206,800	232.2	....	129,900
Memphis, Tenn.	376,799	.2	....	287,701
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,073,746	44.4	....	595,990
Minn'polis, Minn.	752,320	82.5	....	300,745
N'shville, Tenn.	202,184	68.3	....	237,433
Newark, N. J.	1,278,025	156.1	....	495,844
N. Haven, Conn.	364,805	42.7	....	111,012
N. Orleans, La.	341,599	....	81.3	168,751
New York City—				
Manhattan*	18,437,100	880.1	....	15,482,800
Manhattan†	1,301,220	59.6	....	804,797
Bronx	4,089,050	399.7	....	4,098,540
Brooklyn	4,799,820	130.5	....	2,313,055
Total, N. Y. City	28,627,190	411.4	....	22,699,192
Norfolk, Va.	173,705	....	62.9	80,655
Oakland, Cal.	448,142	....	15.4	341,072
Omaha, Neb.	611,245	176.4	....	240,740
Phila, Pa.	3,857,840	54.9	....	2,141,180
Pittsb'gh, Pa.	1,051,538	85.3	....	778,910
Portland, Ore.	885,385	4.0	....	1,329,540
Pueblo, Col.	153,365	665.0	....	22,535
Richmond, Va.	330,105	3.7	....	285,803
Rochester, N. Y.	596,930	79.5	....	519,815
Sacramento, Cal.	536,814	366.0	....	78,331
Salt Lake C., Utah.	530,000	40.9	....	201,000
San Antonio, Tex.	279,635	96.4	....	570,695
San Diego, Cal.	109,865	....	37.7	74,560
San Fran. Cal.	3,336,199	....	26.6	2,207,956
Seattle, Wash.	2,562,075	95.7	....	1,152,155
South Bend, Ind.	200,873	233.3	....	11,100
Spokane, Wash.	1,177,255	100.5	....	517,210
St. Joseph, Mo.	180,650	1.7	....	188,304
St. Louis, Mo.	2,675,087	36.2	....	2,170,041
St. Paul, Minn.	772,298	108.6	....	375,022
Syracuse, N. Y.	172,065	6.8	....	175,110
Tacoma, Wash.	293,930	.7	....	187,935
Toledo, Ohio.	261,490	99.2	....	316,643
Washington, D. C.	1,440,861	21.0	....	846,813
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	133,613	44.5	....	56,224
Wil'msp't, Pa.	148,415	164.2	....	6,500
Wilm'ton, Del.	183,650	137.6	....	52,903
Worcester, Mass.	107,340	328.2	....	546,988
Youngst'n, Ohio.	486,360	....	52.6	53,450
Total, 95 cities	80,617,770	82.0	....	55,105,616

*New work. †Alterations.

Since the above statistics were compiled, *Bradstreet's* has secured further reports

The Future Bond Market

We have issued a special circular in which we outline our views regarding the future bond market.

This circular explains why we recommend the exchange of high-grade bonds, paying 4 per cent. or less, for those yielding a greater return.

We describe in this circular several issues of well-known **Railroad Bonds** now selling at prices to yield approximately **5 per cent.** These bonds were selected by us after the most careful study of all similar bonds now upon the market.

We execute commission orders upon the New York Stock Exchange, allow interest on deposits subject to draft, or on money placed with us pending its investment.

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covering one hundred cities for the month of April. While these considerably swell the totals already recorded, "they do not materially alter the character of the reports as regards gains," The latest reports show a total value in April of $85,285,131, as against $84,272,876 at the same cities in March, and with $58,830,429 in the month of April a year ago. This is a gain of 1.2 per cent. over March of this year and of 44.9 per cent. over April a year ago. For four months of 1909 a gain of 73 per cent., is shown over the corresponding period of 1908. The increase over 1907 is 20 per cent.

BETTER RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS

Commenting on the returns of railroad gross earnings for April, *The Financial Chronicle* remarks that they are now "just the opposite of what they were a year ago," when there were "continuous and steadily growing losses." Now there are "almost uninterrupted and steadily expanding gains—that is, as compared with the poor totals of last year." It is to be remembered always that comparison is now made "with very small figures in 1908," which "obviously diminishes the importance and significance of the present improvement," the improvement being "merely a recovery of the previous losses and only a partial recovery at that." Commenting on this improvement *Bradstreet's* remarks:

"The trend is still upward, or, in other words, just as it has been since last December.

"The returns for April show that receipts increased 13.1 per cent. over the figures of the corresponding month in 1908, the total for last month being $47,737,268. That ratio of change is satisfactory, all circumstances considered; but, lest it be given undue weight, it should be noted that gross receipts decreased no less than 19.9 per cent. in April, 1908. Indeed, forthcoming months should produce increasingly heavy percentages of gain, for it was in April, May, and June of 1908 that the largest losses were scored, following the disturbances of October, 1907. With this explanation in mind it is easy to see why gains have become larger since January, when the upturn amounted to 4.3 per cent.; February furnished an advance of 8.8 per cent., March contributed a gain of 11 per cent., and April, as we have just noted, produced one of 13.1 per cent."

A table of principal individual gains is presented in *Bradstreet's*, the comparisons being of April this year with April of last:

Canadian Pacific	$870,000
Missouri Pacific	626,000
Illinois Central	498,589
Chesapeake & Ohio	464,557
Louisville & Nashville	327,724
Southern	315,816
Great Northern	277,694
Wabash	267,403
Denver & Rio Grande	254,300
Grand Trunk	207,757
Texas & Pacific	143,636
Ann Arbor	142,230
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	135,415
Mobile & Ohio	124,433
International & Great Northern	121,000
Chicago & Alton	106,436
Colorado & Southern	96,784
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	96,261

"THE PUBLIC" AND HIGH PRICES

The recent state of the stock market—an almost continuous maintenance of previous high prices or, in some instances, distinct advances—has led a writer in the New York *Evening Post* (May 15) to discuss the subject "Will the public come in?" Remarking that "it is probable that the present market has reached a stage where 'the public' would be greatly welcomed,"

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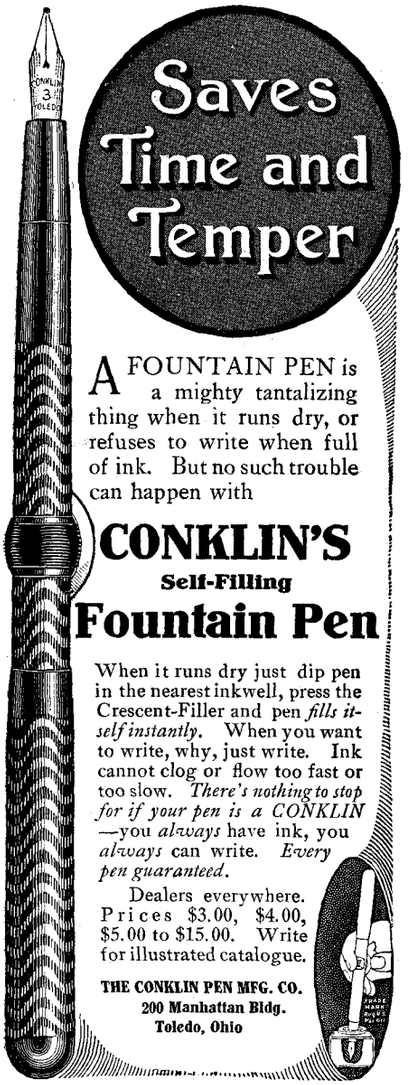

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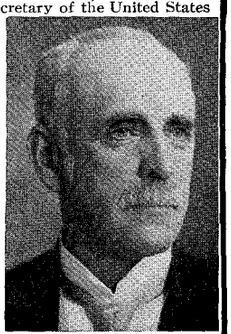

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it explains that "this may be why on several ocasions during the week, there was discouraged comment in Wall Street over what it declared was the conspicuous lack of outside response to a bullish demonstration in popular stocks." Several attempts to arouse a more intense public interest in the stock market had before been made, but they had failed in similar manner. One of the wise men of the street is quoted as saying: "The public is over-educated," by which he meant apparently that the public had become wise.

The writer of the article then presented an interesting explanation of what is meant in Wall street by "the public." While the lines of distinction could not be rigidly defined, it can be said that "there is, first, the constant public, consisting of a numerous body of outsiders, who, when the market is active, spend half their time in brokers' offices"; second, "the occasional public, a somewhat variable body, not so close to the stock market as the first, but still always within hailing distance"; third, there is "the rational investing public that bought stocks outright on so large a scale in 1907 and during the first several months of 1908 and has been buying to some extent ever since, but not on rising prices"; fourth, there is "the great irrational outside public, which at long intervals, and under special circumstances, is seized with a mania for Stock Exchange speculation." It is "the irrational outsider" who is so much looked for now. Of this person's forme activities the writer says:

"What Wall Street would like to welcome at the door again is the public of 1901. The market had been very active in February, 1901, transactions rising to an average one week of 1,600,000 shares a day; but a period of hesitation followed, and during the greater part of March the activity was about on the present scale. In March it began to expand again. The promotion of the United States Steel Corporation was the principal source of excitement. The shares appeared on the Stock Exchange on March 28, and from that time until the climax in the first week of May speculation increased in a progressive, delirious manner. Fluctuations of 6 to 8 points in the standard stocks were not uncommon. During the first week of May, Union Pacific advanced from 107 to 133, Atchison from 71 to 87, New York Central from 153 to 170, and other stocks 5 to 10 points each. The smallest day's trading was 2,823,000 shares; the largest, 3,281,226. Brokers were overwhelmed. Clerical forces were lodged in down-town hotels, and worked in day and night shifts. The 'Northern Pacific' panic came in the following week, and the public was lost to sight thereafter. There

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That is Only One

of hundreds of letters from our readers on the May number. It is thus every month: some of them about particular features, some of them (like Dr. Powell's) about particular issues, but most of them about the magazine in general.

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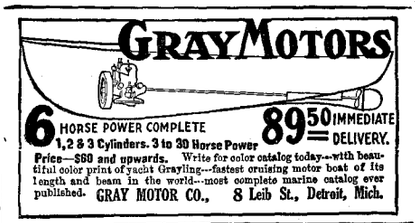

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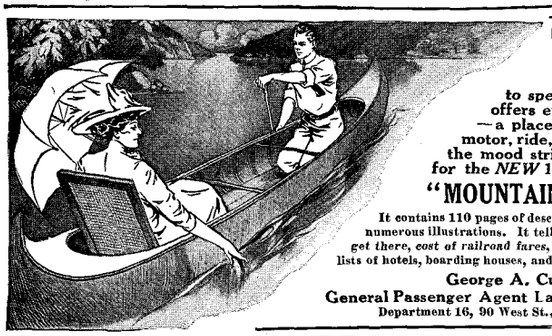

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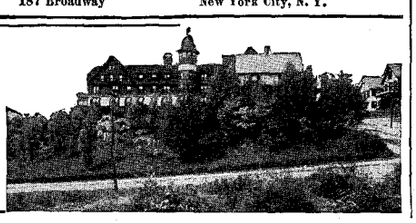

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